THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

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Wilmington Journal.

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sept 30 34-2t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

SUPERIOR COURT—DUPLIN COUNTY.

Jacob Lane and wife, Chelly Ann Lane, M. P. Martin and wife, E. M. Martin, by their Attorney, Joel Loftin.

Against

George W. Bryan, Mary E. Dickson, Mary M. Simmons, Osco Bryan, Lula Bryan, Mada Bryan, Jinsey Bryan and Charley Bryan.

Order for Service by Publication.

IN THE ABOVE ACTION, IT APPEARING from the affidavit of the plaintiffs—

I. That the defendants cannot, after due diligence, be found in the State.

II. That a cause of action exists against said defendants.

III. That said defendants are not residents of this State, but have an interest in property therein.

IV. That the places of residence of the said defendants are unknown to the said plaintiffs.

It is ordered:

I. That service of the Summons be made by publication in the WILMINGTON JOURNAL once a week for six weeks successively, and said Summons shall be deemed to have been served at the expiration of the time of publication prescribed by this order.

Given under my hand and seal of office this 5th September, 1870.
(SEAL)
J. D. SOUTHERLAND,
Clerk S. Court Duplin County.
sept 16 32-6t ch

Superior Court, New Hanover County.

James P. Moore, plaintiff,
against
Marshal Morgan, et. al., defendant.

THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,

To the Sheriff of New Hanover County—Greeting:

YOU ARE HEREBY COMMANDED to summon Marshal Morgan to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held at the Court House in Wilmington, on the eighth Monday after the fourth Monday in August, 1870, to answer the complaint of the said Plaintiff. If the Defendant shall fail to appear at that time, the Plaintiff will take judgment for twenty-six hundred and eighty dollars, with interest from the 18th day of October, A. D., 1860, together with the costs of this action.

Of this summons make due return to the Clerk of said Court for the County of New Hanover.

Given under my hand and seal of said Court, this 8th day of September, 1870.

J. C. MANN,
Clerk of said Court.

J. L. RHOADES,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
sept 16 32-6tch

MARRIAGE GUIDE.

BEING a private instructor for married persons or those about to be married, both male and female, in everything concerning the physiology and relations of our sexual system, and the production and prevention of offspring, including all the new discoveries never before given in the English language, by WM. YOUNG, M. D. This is really a valuable and interesting work. It is written in plain language for the general reader, and is illustrated with numerous Engravings. All young married people, or those contemplating marriage, and having the least impediment to married life, should read this book. It discloses secrets that every one should be acquainted with; still it is a book that must be locked up and not lie about the house. It will be sent to any address on receipt of 50 cts. Address, DR. WM. YOUNG, No. 416 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

☞ AFFLICTED AND UNFORTUNATE.—No matter what may be your disease, before you place yourself under the care of any of the notorious QUACKS—native and foreign—who advertise in this or any paper, get a copy of Dr Young's Book and read it carefully. It will be the means of saving you many a dollar, your health, and possibly your life.

Dr. Young can be consulted on any of the diseases described in his publications, at his office, No. 410 Spruce street, above Fourth, Philadelphia.

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STATE NEWS.

Davidson College has 105 students this session.

THE Mount Airy *News* is to be enlarged and brought out in a new dress in about two weeks.

THE farmers of Surry, says the Mount Airy *News*, are seeding larger crops of wheat than usual.

COL. W. J. Clarke took the oath of office as Judge of the 3d District on Tuesday.

IT is now pretty definitely ascertained that the Edgecombe cotton crop will fall short fully one-half.

IMMERSION.—On last Sabbath Rev. Jno. Jones, of Surry county, aged 81 years, baptized, by immersion, Harden C. Herring, aged 88.

CHAS. H. SNEAD, of Johnson county, recently convicted of horse stealing, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for 5 years.

Mr. P. F. McNamee, a merchant of Tarboro', died suddenly in Baltimore on last Saturday, whther he had gone for the purpose of laying in a new stock of goods.

The Fayetteville *Presbyterian* tells its readers to "remember the Fair." Several young 'uns that we wot of will scarely forget them.

WM. STINSON, colored, charged with committing a rape on an elderly lady of Wake county, attempted to escape from the Raleigh jail on last Wednesday, but was shot, in the attempt, by Deputy Sheriff Maguire. The wound is not serious.

THE Treasurers of Cabarrus, Davie, Camden, Montgomery and Sampson, settled with the State Treasurer on Tuesday.—Cabarrus paid $9,738.19, Davie $5,152.34, Camden $2,072.51, Montgomery $3,285.33 and Sampson $6,096.65.

MESSRS. Wm. F. Beasley & Co., Wholesale Tobacco merchants, Louisville, Ky., announce that they offer a special premium of $10 for the best box of chewing tobacco exhibited at our State Fair this Fall, and $5 for the second best.

It has been definitely determined by the Cumberland County Agricultural Society to hold a Fair during the present Fall. The time fixed upon, we learn, is the 23d and 24th of November. So says the *Presbyterian*.

A MISTAKE.—We judge that we were in error the other day in stating as we heard it, that Bailey of Salisbury had challenged Maj. Avery. The papers assert that it was *vice versa*. Very well. We know "who garbled that letter," but who had Bailey arrested? That's the question, says the *Sentinel*.

BEN GOODMAN, the Post Office defaulter, has at last been lodged in jail. Having dodged about the woods for some time, he finally delivered himself up to the authorities, and being unable to give bail, was furnished with quarters in the Hotel de Williamston.

ILL.—We very much regret to hear of the extreme illness of Gen. J. R. Stubbs, President of the Williamston and Tarboro' Railroad.

Latest reports from Williamston state that he was in a very critical condition, and fears are entertained of his recovery. North Carolina can ill afford to loose such a citizen as Gen. Stubbs.

Tarboro' *Southerner*.

ROWAN has 18,099 people.

GREENE county crops are said to be short.

WAYNE county has over 19,000 inhabitants; 4,000 more than in 1860.

THE Hillsboro' *Recorder* has been shown a lump of gold found on the Poor House tract, in Orange county.

Forty-one pairs of twins have been discovered in Wake county, all under one year of age.

W. W. BODDIE, Esq., late member of the Legislature from Nash county, died on Monday night.

THE Hillsboro' *Recorder* learns that several families who left Orange for the West are about to return to their old homes.

THE General Assembly of the State meets at Raleigh on the third Monday in next November, which is yet seven weeks distant.

THE State Council, Friends of Temperance, of North Carolina, will hold their Fourth Annual Session in the city of Raleigh, on Wednesday, 30th November next.

THE School Committee of Raleigh Township wish to engage the services of five good teachers (three males and two females) for the white public schools in said Township.

JOHN L. BRIDGERS Esq., of Edgecombe, with Gov. Z. B. Vance as alternate, has been selected to deliver the address before the Cumberland Agricultural Fair next November.

ONE E. A. Estes, white, shot and killed Nelson Estes, colored, in Wake county, last Thursday. The difficulty between them was a slight one, and the weapon used was a pistol.

The Sheriffs of Iredell, Burke, Gaston, Alexander, Union and McDowell settled with the public treasurer on Thursday. Iredell paid $9,534 88; Alexander, $2,859 43; Burke $1,272 40; Gaston, $6,490 91; Union, $6,329 02, and McDowell $2,929 47.

THE Goldsboro' *Messenger* says that during the second week of the approaching term of Wayne county Court, the so-called Lenoir county Ku Klux cases will come up for trial. As the new Judge, Clarke, has been, heretofore, engaged for the prosecution, we regard it as scarcely probable that these cases will be brought before him.

THE CENSUS VS. THE VOTE.—It has been charged that Capt. Swift Galloway, the Conservative candidate in the Senatorial District composed of the counties of Wayne and Greene, was defeated by stuffing the ballot-box with illegal votes. The census returns for Greene county show that there, at least, the allegation is not groundless.—Several hundred more votes were cast than there are male citizens above the age of twenty one.

We hope Capt. Galloway will contest the election of Brogden, before the Senate. There is no doubt that he is justly entitled to the seat.—Newbern *Journal of Commerce*.

The Synod of North Carolina will meet in this city Wednesday, Oct. 5, and be opened with a sermon in the Presbyterian Church at 7½ o'clock, P. M., by the Rev. Jesse Rankin, of Lenoir, the last Moderator. The Synod is composed of the Presbyteries of Concord, Fayetteville, Mecklenburg, Orange and Wilmington, and according to the published minutes of the General Assembly, embraces 95 ministers and 30 candidates for the ministry. Each church, in addition to the ministers, is entitled to be represented by a ruling elder. *Standard*.

PUBLIC SALES.—Yesterday at noon, Deputy Marshal Foote, sold at public auction, the buildings of the *Standard* office and the house and lot formerly known as the Root property, under an execution against Milton S. Littlefield in favor of S. S. White of New York. The Root lot was bought for the plaintiff at $600; the *Standard* buildings were knocked off at $201 to Sheriff Lee. The Watson lot was also put up, but so groundless was Littlefield's title, that it was knocked off for $5. There are many incumbrances on all the property sold.—*Sentinel*.

THE VERY LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

WAR IN EUROPE.

THE PRUSSIANS FOR CONQUEST.

THE REPORTED MOVEMENT ON LYONS PROVES FALSE.

ROCHE-FORT FORT-IFYING PARIS.

THE FRENCH ARMY INSUBORDINATE.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE ELBE REMOVED—THE PRUSSIANS *MOVING!*

THE MOBILES ARMED WITH NEW AND DESTRUCTIVE WEAPONS—THE NEW BREECH LOADERS PLACED ON THE RAMPARTS.

ITALIAN AFFAIRS.

BERLIN, Sept. 30.

The popular appetite for conquest is increasing, but dispatches from army headquartors are pacific.

LONDON, Sept. 30.

The blockade of the Elbe has been removed.

A telegram just received from Tours says that there is considerable insubordination in the French army. The officers appear to be unable to control the undisciplined soldiers and severe examples continue.

The Prussians have desisted from the westward march and seem to be concentrating around Paris.

There is no abatement of the Russian preparations.

The reported movement on Lyons is without foundation.

The French say that the Prussian losses since the commencement of the war, and especially since the investment on Paris, is so enormous that the Germans take care to conceal the facts.

A telegram from Luxemburg says that Mezieres is very strong, but it is not thought that it can hold out.

The French prisoners are working on a canal in Hanover.

Later advices from Paris state that the construction of barricades is rapidly progressing under the supervision of Rochefort and Gustave Florens.

The Mobiles are armed with new and dreadfully destructive engine inventions just made, but kept secret.

TOURS, Sept. 30.

The firemen are being enrolled.

The breach-loaders are replacing the inferior arms.

Later advices from Paris, states that the series of successful engagements increase the order of defenders.

The new breach loading cannon have been placed on the ramparts.

LYONS, Sept. 30.

The political excitement has entirely subsided and but few additional arrest of Clasarets adherents have been made.

ROUEN, Sept. 30.

Yesterday another Paris balloon landed. The messenger has gone forward with a multitude of letters for Tours.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The war Bulletin, signed Gambetta, announces that the Prussians have been routed.

Vincennes and Versailles have been retaken with 6,000 prisoners and much artillery.

Communication between Paris and Rouen is restored. This dispatch is generally thought to be spurious.

It is reported that the bridge at Criel has given way. Several Prussian cannons and many lives were lost.

The election for the Constituent Assembly occurs October 11.

A balloon with the Paris mails descended at Dreux, and was pushed forward for Tours.

The reports of fighting before Paris Wednesday and Thursday are false.

[Special Dispatch to the New York World.]

OSTEND, Sept. 30.

Intense excitement has been caused by the arrival of a messenger from Valenciennes, with news of a great battle fought on the Seine on Tuesday, the 27th, which resulted in the complete defeat of the Crown Prince of Prussia under the guns of Mont Valerian. A victory followed by the evacuation of Versailles and Rambouillet, and rupture of Prussian line of investment. The Crown Prince is retreating rapidly northward upon the army of King William at Meaux and Soissons. An unofficial dispatch from Berlin via Brussels, contradicts this news, but it is certain that communication between Paris, Amiens and Valenciennes has been partially re-opened, and an official proclamation of the victory signed by Gambetta, has been received in the latter city.

The World's correspondent at Boulogne, telegraphs that exciting news has been received from Rouen, of the crowning defeat of the Prussians South of Paris, by Gen. Ducerot, on Tuesday 27th. The French forces which had driven the Prussians from Clarmount la Roche, Chattillon and other places, as previously reported, were strongly reinforced on Monday night by Trochu, and advanced on the German position at Montreville and Versailles early Tuesday morning. The battle began at Vierofroy and Velisy, the Germans contesting the French advance with desperate energy until assailed by the French columns from under the guns of Mont Valerian at St. Cloud and through the Bois de Francs and Vaucresson, where a number of regiments of the Baden troops mutinied on the battle-field and refused to go under fire. Nearly one hundred of these troops were shot by order of the German commander. The remainder are still held back. Many are throwing down their arms and are dispersed through the forests.

The Crown Prince has been finally compelled to retreat, abandoning Versailles to the victorious French.

The German column which attempted the passage of the Seine at Bonguel were kept under a terrible fire from Fort Mount Valerean, which converted their retreat into a rout, and they were driven in confusion beyond St. Germaine. Night alone stopped the pursuit. The Germans lost five thousand prisoners, among whom were many staff officers of the Crown Prince. They also lost fifty cannon and mettrailleuse.

The road to Orleans and Tours is now cleared of the enemy.

TOURS, Oct. 1.

A balloon messenger has arrived here who left Paris at two yesterday. No Prussians were visible near the city, and complete silence reigned around it. No people were seen on the road to the city, and no boats on the river. The balloonist observed, when over Versailles, the Prussians in great numbers, where they are camped. He dropped among them a great number of government proclamations printed in the German language. The Germans opened a sharp fire on the balloon. On arriving at Hondan the balloon began to descend, and the balloonist had to throw over large packages of newspapers, but saved the letters and other valuables.

The balloon landed many miles west of the Prussian lines. Twenty-five thousand letters were brought safely to the Post Office at Dreaux, whence they will come to Tours.

A special locomotive has been placed at the disposal of a balloonist named Tissander, in which he will come to Tours with government dispatches. He says that the city is admirably defended. Half a million soldiers are behind the walls well armed and disciplined.

The firing from the forts is so accurate that the Prussians are baffled in attempting to erect batteries.

The city is perfectly tranquil, and nearly all the shops are open. The troops occupy the squares and boulevards for drill. At ten in the evening, all the Cafes are closed and the electric lights afford admirable protection against surprise. Butter, fruit and fresh meat will soon be scarce in the city. There is plenty of salt meats and breadstuffs for six months.

TOURS, Oct. 1.

Late Paris advices state that the Prussians have demanded the surrender of Fort D'Ivry, South Paris. The commandant refused.

The Government messenger from Tours has succeded in entering Paris.

The Prussians seem disinclined to attack the city. They still occupy the heights at respectful distances.

They have constucted entrenched camps at Versailles, and seem to have gone into winter quarters.

The Prussians occupy Pithiviers.

The citizens of Beaum have barricaded the streets. They will resist the enemy.

An engagement occurred near Rouen on Thursday between the French sharpshooters and Prussian scouts. The Prussians were driven off. Beouvais has been occupied by the Prussians.

Despatches to the Empress show the Emperor intended to return to Paris after the second defeat of the French Army.

The provisional Government has ordered the arrest of Generals Perret and Conneau.

BERLIN, Oct. 1.

KING TO QUEEN:—

FERRIERES, Friday morning.

Early this morning the French attacked the sixth Prussian corps, while the fifth corps was attacked by three battalions at the same time.—The Brigade made a demonstration against the 11th corps and at the end of two hours fight the French took shelter under the guns of the fort. The Crown Prince commanded the Prussians.

The termination of the blockade of the Baltic and North seas has been officially announced. The government says all haste will be made to restore the lights, buoys and other facilities for foreign trade.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

The Bark Pacha has arrived without any obstacle from Hamburg

It is stated that the Prussians are surrounding Paris, and have orders to keep out of range of the French guns. The French are clamorous to be led on a sortie.

It is said that the Luxemburg officials at Hague are negotiating a transfer of the Dutchy to Prussia.

Prussian dispatches reassert a brisk combat before Paris on the 24th and 25th.

Chinese advices via Bombay represent that the Chinese have refused the ultimatum of the French and are preparing for war. The French await orders from home before proceeding to extremities.

The Prussians are approaching Maintenon in the department of Eure et Loire. Communication between that place and Chartres and Epernon has been suddenly destroyed.

It is thought that the Prussians are preparing for a grand attack on Paris from the North at Gennevilliers.

The Prussian Generals allow peasants to leave Paris for their homes.

The town of Sournon is filled with the German wounded who participated in the unsuccessful capture of Charenton.

All is perfectly quiet.

[Special to the N. Y. Telegram.]

LONDON, Oct. 1.

General Bourbachi escaped from Metz and has arrived in England with dispatches for the Empress from Bazaine.

THE STORM IN VIRGINIA!

APPALLING DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY—BRIDGES AND DEPOTS WASHED AWAY, &c., &c.

From Virginia—Storm and Flood.

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.

The Superintendent of the Western Union Lines telegraphs this morning that a number of buildings at Lynchburg have been swept away and both the gas and water works are now submerged. Houses from the country above have been floating by all this morning and during last night. The new Iron bridge of the Southside Railroad was carried away this morning.

The highest freshet ever known there is prevailing at Lynchburg. The passenger bridge across the James river, a quarter of a mile long, was washed away last night. The depots of the Orange and Alexandria and Virginia and Tennessee Railroads are submerged. The canal is submerged, and the boats are going about over the tow path and through the lower streets of the city. The water washed up the main gas pipe, and at eleven o'clock last night Lynchburg was suddenly thrown into total darkness. A large number of employes on the south of the Railroad are cut off on an island below the city. The freshet will reach Richmond about 2 o'clock to-day. The river here has already risen a foot. The merchants are busy in the lower portion of the city in removing goods in time.

The telegraph lines are down in all directions

RICHMOND, Sept. 30.

The water has risen here ten feet since noon. This is water from the Rivanna; that from Lynchburg will strike here about midnight. The water at Lynchburg is twenty five feet higher than ever known before.

LATER.

The flood reached here at 12:30 p. m. in a wave five feet high, and in twenty minutes the river rose six feet. There is great excitement in the lower part of the city, and goods are being removed from places accessible to the water.

A telegram from Gordonsville says that the Rivanna River is flooding all of the surrounding country. Barrels of flour and cattle have been washing down the stream all the morning.

RICHMOND, Oct. 1.

The water here is still rising at 1:30 o'clock, and between 300 and 400 stores are in seven feet of water between 15th and 18th streets. The street cars plied till noon, when the water coming in at the windows the line was stopped and a ferry is now run on all the main streets from 15th to 18th. Just at noon the Manchester end of the Mayo Bridge gave way and a half of a mile of the bridge floated down the stream. All the wharves are far under water, and the York River depot is completely submerged. Several small manufacturing establishments along the river bank have been swept away. All day the river has been dotted over with small houses, wrecks of houses, fencing, dead cattle, &c., drifting down. The gas works are submerged.

The first wave from the Lynchburg freshet struck here at 5 o'clock this morning, and the river commenced rising with much greater rapidity than before, when it was only swollen by the overflow in 3 hours. The lower end of the city known as Rockets was under water and the scene there beggars description. Two or three stores were swept off with all their contents. Families who remained in houses, hoping the flood would subside, commenced crying from the upper windows for help; boats were brought and they were saved, but the larger portion of their furniture was lost. Two hundred families in that portion of the city are houseless to-night, camping out on the neighboring hills. About noon the street cars on Main street, which had been running through the flood with water up to their seats, gave it up, and connections between up town and down town was made by ferries. By this time a portion of Mayo's passenger bridge, built by the United States military after the evacuation, was swept off and was soon followed by the whole structure. The bridge was three-quarters of a mile long. The water then entered Mayo's tobacco warehouse, thirty-five feet above low water mark. All teams in the city were impressed to save the tobacco, much of which is for the French and German governments. With the exception of about 180 hogsheads the tobacco was saved. Just here it was found that the upper portion of the city was in danger from overflow by the Canal, down which an immense body of water was rushing and spreading above the banks. The Canal was cut two miles above the city and the danger abated. In the lower portion of the city the street lamps are under water. The city is in darkness to-night, the gas works being submerged.

The loss by merchants, though so great, is greater than it would have been if the telegrams from Lynchburg, announcing the flood, had been heeded. It is probably $200,000.

Persons who are well acquainted with the sections of the State that is flooded say that, including the Railroad losses, the loss in the State is $4,000,000.

All of the large cotton, iron and flour mills, employing 2,000 hands, have been forced by the flood to stop operations.

The Onslow Railroad.

JACKSONVILLE, Sept 26th, 1870.

Editors of the Wilmington Journal:—Seeing paragraphic hints in the Weekly *Farmer* and *Star* that seemed to invite information as to the status of the Railroad projects in which Wilmington and Onslow are interested, and knowing that you have, through your paper, manifested a lively interest therein, I thought that perhaps a communication, stating precisely what had been done by the county of Onslow in regard thereto, and explaining what might otherwise appear extraordinary in the recent action of our County Commissioners, (the motive for which, if unexplained, I know is liable to misconstruction) and putting you in possession, as far as I could, of my opinion of the views, feelings and wants of our people here concerning these projects, might not prove unacceptable.

Besides, an all-important issue in relation to these roads will shortly be submitted to the people of Onslow. The writer is a voter and, like the majority of the voters of Onslow, as he supposes, is not wedded to my particular route; he is ignorant, unconvicted and unconverted; he desires to be enlightened, to "know the truth and be converted." I propose, also, with your leave, to put a few direct questions, some of them calculated and intended by their answers to inform my judgment and that of the friends of railroads here as to certain material and relevant facts and figures. The others are calculated and intended to elicit from the friends, both of the "Teacheys" road and the "Wilmington direct" route, some precise and definite expression of what they are *willing and able* to do towards building their respective lines. My vote, and, I do not think it presumptuous to say, the votes of a large proportion of the people of Onslow, will be greatly influenced in the coming election, not only by the answers given to these latter questions or other material ones furnishing the same information, but by a failure or refusal to answer. There will be no chance to gain anything by non-action or evasion. Negative evidence is sometimes very strong.—Silence as regards some of them will be considered tantamount to an unfavorable answer.

The Wilmington JOURNAL and *Carolina Farmer* have, the writer believes, by far the largest circulation in this county of any newspapers in the State. Will the editors of these papers throw open their columns to the friends of the "Wilmington direct" and the "Teacheys" routes to air the merits, feasibility and, above all, the assurances of an early practical fruition of their respective projects? Such a course will be, I believe, in entire keeping with the liberality heretofore displayed by them in this matter. By so doing, I am satisfied, they will greatly gratify some of their subscribers and the people of Onslow generally.

As you are aware, the Legislature, at its last session, chartered two railroads, each having one of their terminiat the navigable waters of New River in Onslow county. (See chapters 60 and 207, acts of 1869-'70.) The one having its other terminus at Newbern or some point on the Atlantic Road, between Newbern and Kinston, the other having its other terminus at Teacheys, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.—"Navigable waters" mean, in all reasonable construction of these acts, as well as in the construction of the same expression in other acts, I believe, such waters as are ordinarily navigable for seagoing vessels.—New River, in this sense, is navigable from its mouth to, I learn, about five or six miles above Jacksonville. So these termini are anywhere on that river between those points. These charters conditionally grant alternate sections of the White Oak Swamp and the Angola Swamp.

Now, either before or after the granting of these charters, a scheme was contemplated for building a railroad from your city direct to Onslow. This latter scheme, whenever started, was not, I think, actively and prominently agitated until some time in July last. The credit or responsibility of this agitation must, I think, justly attach not only to some of the merchants of Wilmington and the people of the Sound, along which it was proposed to pass, but to a large proportion of the people of Onslow, who gave the scheme their countenance and encouragement.

All of these chartered roads and schemes for roads have friends in Onslow. The people of Onslow are not able, or if able are not willing, to make individual subscriptions to an amount worth speaking of to any of these roads. The only possible way, I think, of obtaining subscriptions to any appreciable amount from this county or its people to these, or any other roads that could be projected, is through its corporate capacity, as a county, by taxes imposed by a vote of the people.—We have some opposed on principle to taxing the county to build any railroad. Others are opposed to so taxing to build any of these roads, because they cannot see that they will be immediately and directly beneficial to themselves. Among these opponents, in the one or the other of the above classes, are to be found some gentlemen of means and influence. So, in any event, the friends of county appropriations must expect to meet some opposition. In short, I think it may be safely affirmed that it will be absolutely necessary, in order to carry the county, to combine the friends of the "Planters" with the friends of the "Teacheys branch" or the "Wilmington direct. If the "Wilmington direct" could be guaranteed to go by way of Stones Bay to Jacksonville, I think the combination of such a route with the "Planters" would carry the county beyond any reasonable doubt. Without a combination of the friends of the Planters and those of one or the other of these routes, I deem it perfectly idle and futile to talk about this county taxing itself one dime for either of these routes toward Wilmington or the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad.

The question with all intelligent friends of the appropriations here is this: With which of these routes shall they combine the "Planters?"

This question with the writer will be decided, as he believes it will be with a majority of the people of Onslow, by the following consideration: Which of these two roads (the "Wilmington Direct" and the "Teacheys") will give the best evidence and assurance before Thursday, the 24th of November next, that it will at some early day (the sooner the better) be an accomplished fact?

The County Commissioners of this county a short time ago passed an order appropriating $50,000 to the "Planters" road and $50,000 to the "Teacheys" road, and submitting these appropriations to the voters of the county at an election to be held on Thursday, the 24th of November next, for their adoption or rejection.

To the above order there is the following proviso: "Provided that the Board of Commissioners, through their Chairman, shall not subscribe either of said sums proposed, if approved by the vote as ascertained on such elections, until he is satisfied that there has been solvent subscriptions, in addition to said sums, sufficient to construct a railroad from the Atlantic Road and the Wilmington and Weldon Road, respectively, to the Jones and Onslow county line and the Duplin and Onslow county line."

You see that there is no appropriation to the "Wilmington direct" route submitted to the voters of the county. But you must not understand this omission as any evidence of the unfriendliness of the Commissioners personally, or of the people of the county, to that route. On the contrary justice to truth compels me to say that I believe both the Commissioners personally and the people of the county prefer the "Wilmington direct" to the "Teacheys" route.

What, then, is the natural enquiry, could have induced them to exclude that route from a chance for the appropriation? In the first place the "Teacheys" road is chartered; it has a legal existence; it can take and hold property. The "Wilmington direct" route is a scheme; it has no legal existence. It is doubtful whether a subscription, if now made to it, would be legally binding though it should be hereafter chartered. The Commissioners summed up the case in this phrase: "It is best not to give up a certainty for an uncertainty." In sound logic, it is true, a railroad chartered is not necessarily a "certainty," nor an unchartered one necessarily an "uncertainty." Indeed, a case might well be conceived where one unchartered would more nearly approximate a "certainty" than another though chartered. The "certainty" of a railroad, of course, does not so much consist in its being chartered as in the willingness and ability of its friends to build it. Still a fallacy that lurks in a phase of that short has had its effect before this. The sentiment is a sound one. The only question is as to when it shall be applied. The Commissioners, doubtless, had better reasons for their action in the premises. The above "phrase" would serve a useful purpose to fill up with, and perhaps be a convenient cloak for their real reasons, which delicacy may have forbidden their openly declaring.—There, too, had been considerable unavoidable delay in the submission of the question, and the Commissioners felt that they were called upon to do something in the matter, lest the whole affair should be damped by an apparent apathy and indifference. There was a suspicion, too (which doubtless had a powerful influence in determining their action), to the effect that the Wilmingtonians pretended an interest in the "Wilmington Direct" route, for the time, in order to wean off the people here from the "Planters" and "Teacheys" routes until the railroad fever had spent itself. That they would amuse and tantalize us with the bubble scheme of a direct route. That they were making a diversion in order to divide and conquer. When the tide of excitement, upon which we expected safely to get to sea ebbed, it would leave us high and dry with all our rich hopes a wreck. Then, the suspicion went, these Wilmingtonians will fold their arms in peace, knowing in all human probability that, with Onslow without a railroad, she would enjoy without a rival, as she had been accustomed, by far the larger share of its trade. Leaving us in the meantime, with our fingers in our mouths, to build our railroads by ourselves as best we could.

It is very ugly to be suspicious. I believe this one is unjust and ungenerous.—The merchants of Wilmington are famous for their liberality and public spirit. But "self is mighty near." Interest is a very ordinary principle of action among men and societies.

"Och! mankind are unco weak,
And little to be trusted:
If self the wavering balance shake,
It's rarely right adjusted."

People will be suspicious, however, at the risk of being ugly. Onslow wants a railroad, and she fears she is not going to get it. We think the game is fairly started, and we don't want the pack called off. If, then, in this conflict of passions, between hope and fear, resolution and despair, she happens to think or say some foolish, ungenerous and giddy things, the Wilmington merchants must really overlook it. It is a lovers' quarrel which, if prudently treated by a thorough re-establishment of confidence, may lead, like lovers' quarrels are said sometimes to do, to a most delightful connection.

If the apparent apathy and indifference of Craven, Newbern and Jones in regard to the "Planters" road should tempt Wilmington to think that we are merely holding up that project as a bugbear to frighten it into building a railroad for us, let the notion be at once dismissed. As I said before, the "Planters" road must go hand in hand with any railroad project to this county. It is not possible to obtain any appreciable subscription in this county for any road except by taxation. It is necessary to combine that scheme with every other in order to carry the vote of this county for taxation for any. If these facts and inferences are true and just, and I challenge their contradiction or refutation, it seems to me they knock the bug-bear theory in the head at once.

But this is not all: I heard a shrewd business man, one "who is up to snuff," who is not at all given to any exaggeration of statement, who is not a citizen of Onslow, say that the Planters Road would be built. The surveys say there are 85 500 acres of land in White Oak Swamp. Professor Emmons highly extols their fertility. "His endorsement of them will go abroad among capitalists for more than that of any and every man in North Carolina" is the expression of a just sentiment that I have heard. The eyes of capitalists are already upon these lands. This gentleman was told by a member of a firm, of ample means, that they would buy, if they could get a title, and run the road through the swamp for their own convenience. The ditches for the road bed would go far towards draining the swamp and the road itself would be a good investment. It may be to the interest of this firm, if the State refuses to sell, to close in with the terms of the charter and build the road upon the terms of it. Or, if within a certain time the friends of that route fail or refuse to build it on the liberal terms of the Charter, the State would certainly, in all morality and justice, be entitled to revoke the offer made by the Charter and sell to whom it pleases. Then this or any other firm could buy and run the road through, which would likely be done, because their own interest would thus dictate. Then it would be but a small job to complete the road to Jacksonville. So here is another knock for the bug-bear theory question, if there is any such theory or notion.

The real motive, overtopping every other, for the action of the Commissioners was to extort from the friends of the "Teacheys" and the friends of the "Wilmington direct" some *reliable* indication, (by assurance or want of assurance, by evidence or want of evidence), of their *willingness* and *ability* to help build their respective routes. We want these indications and expressions made in sufficient time to have their just and proper influence on the appropriation election here. We want to know before the 24th of November, by these means, whether we shall then vote for the aforesaid appropriation to the "Teacheys" road. We know very well that, if we once vote the appropriation, we cannot afterwards unvote it. If we, on that day, vote the appropriation to the "Teacheys" route we will never vote any appropriation to the "Wilmington direct" route. If the county votes for the "Planters" appropriation and rejects the "Teacheys" I think you may take that action as a signal that it will vote the same sum to the Wilmington direct route whenever an opportunity presents. The banns must be forbidden on the 24th of November or Onslow may, for many purposes, be forever wedded to Norfolk and Baltimore. This is fair play. The pole that appears the longest on the 24th will take the persimmon.

Our trade and communication with us may not be worth much after all. It is not my purpose to descant upon the natural resources of Onslow or the advantages of its trade. The merchants of Wilmington know a great deal more about that than I. The Teacheys route may not make Norfolk or Baltimore their rival. They are fully competent to pass upon that matter also. And will doubtless give it, or have given it, all due consideration.

An article appeared in your paper some time since making some estimate of the costs of building and running a narrow gauge railroad, and giving some account of the operation of such a road in Wales, if I remember rightly. I don't think it appeared in the WEEKLY, and consequently but few of our citizens saw it. A reprint in the "WEEKLY" would do no harm if it is not too much trouble. Are there any such roads in the United States? If so, how do they work? If not, why not? The laws of gravity and of the centripetal and centrifugal forces are, I opine, about the same in Wales as here. But an account of something happening away off there does not make so lively an impression, and is not so convincing as of the same thing nearer home. People out here, with whom I have talked, seemed not to like much the narrow gauge. They fear the carriages on it would be too ticklish. But this may be the effect of a prejudice that is apt to attach to every novelty.

What would be the costs per mile of the iron, cross-ties and grading over the contemplated direct route, wide gauge?—What the cost of same, narrow gauge?—What would be the costs of running and running stock of wide and narrow gauge over that route? The "Teacheys" road must, by the express provisions of its charter, be of the same gauge as the Wilmington and Weldon Road. People, you know, must sometimes put up with, not what they would have, but with what they can get. The shortness of the pocket sometimes cuts down our aspirations. I have a vague impression that the most of these questions were anticipated and answered in the aforesaid article, but I have lost the paper.

What is the difference in the amount of bridging and costs of grading of the two roads along their respective contemplated routes? This question requires for its answers some local knowledge, which perhaps you do not possess, but may be it will bring out those who do know. These questions are calculated to inform us how much, under all aspects of the case, is to be done.

The following is calculated to inform as to the *likelihood* and *probability* of its being done.

Now, friends of the "Teacheys" and "Wilmington direct," counties, towns, railroads, individuals, bodies politic and natural, with how much are you willing to prop your respective favorites? And where is the "wherewithal" to come from? What is the amount of your solvent subscriptions? And what the evidence of their solvency? These questions may savor of indelicacy, but it is no time to stickle for a too nice punctilio. We are very poor out here ourselves, but we don't care who knows it. The taxable property in this county is assessed at over five hundred thousand dollars. It is safe to say that sum is not over half its present real value. The moment it is certain that a railroad or railroads will be built, having their termini anywhere near the centre of the county, in the twinkling of an eye, the same property will appreciate to double its present value—two millions of dollars. Five per cent. on that will yield the one hundred thousand dollars. We can arrange to liquidate that without any inconvenient pressure. That is not much, but I reckon it is about the best we can do.

The New Hanover Agricultural Society holds its next meeting, I believe, on the 3d of November on Topsail Soand. Would it be out of place for the Topsail friends of the "Wilmington Direct" to say then and there what they would do? Or would this be out of time and inopportune, as of too local or sectional a character, and not belonging to the proper object of that meeting. The Cape Fear Agricultural Society hold their Annual Fair in your city a fortnight afterwards. If the above objections, or some other, do not apply here also, I think the friends of both these projects would be very generally represented in a meeting held then. These are merely suggestions for wiser people to consider their fitness and make better ones. In the meantime will the Wilmington papers be so good as to invite discussion from the friends of both projects.

I may have set down some things herein in too strong, others in too weak terms. I have endeavored, at the risk of being tedious, to give a faithful rendering, on the whole, of the views and feelings of our people concerning these projects as I understand them.

STYLUS.

Solicitor General.

Senator George H. Williams, of Oregon, having failed to secure his re-election, will, it is announced, be appointed by the President, solicitor general of the United States. This office, with a salary of $7,000 per annum, was created during the last session of Congress, and has not yet been filled by any incumbent. The duties of the position will be similar to those now performed by the solicitors of the respective departments of the government.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1870.

Delegates to Augusta.

President BATTLE, of the State Agricultural Society, has appointed Col. P. M. EDMONSTON, of Halifax, Col. WM. JOHNSTON, of Mecklenburg, General ROBT. RANSOM, and Maj. Jos. A. ENGELHARD, of New Hanover, as delegates to represent the Society at the Fair of the Cotton States Mechanics and Agricultural Fair Association, to open at Augusta, Ga., on the 25th of October. Other names will be duly announced.

October Elections.

Several important elections occur this month. The political complexion of the next House of Representatives will be established by the result of the elections held on the 11th of October.

On that day Ohio, Iowa, Nebraska, Indiana and Pennsylvania, elect members of Congress. In Nebraska only is there a Governor to be elected. In the other States several State officers are to be voted for.

South Carolina votes for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and members of Congress, on the 18th instant.

West Virginia closes the October elections on the 27th. A Governor and full State ticket, and members of Congress are to be elected.

In Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia, substantial gains for the Democrats are expected, and the struggle is quite animated. We are not prepared to give an opinion as to the result, but hope the expectations of our friends will be fully realized. We cannot but believe that these elections, with those to follow early in November, will demonstrate, at least, that the country is preparing for a grand national political revolution in 1872.

Oakwood Cemetery—Raleigh.

We are pleased to learn that the citizens of the Capitol of the State have determined to provide a Cemetery for their dead, fitted to accord with the solemn and reverential feelings, which all, who cherish a hope of the Hereafter, entertain toward their kindred who have "gone before."—We have received from one of the officers of the "Raleigh Cemetery Association," a pamphlet containing the Charter and By-Laws of the Association as well as a map, elegantly engraved in colors, of the "Oakwood Cemetery."

The name is well chosen, suggesting the "City of Oaks," the usual soubriquet of Raleigh, while the Cemetery Grounds comprise a portion of the magnificent "Mordecai woods," lying North and North-east of Raleigh, the most beautiful specimen of our primeval forests known in Central North Carolina.

The map of the Cemetery Grounds show a plot of thirty-eight acres, well laid out by Mr. H. J. ENGELHARD, late of Danville, Va., comprising extensive avenues, lakes, fountains, streamlets, hills and dales. If the Grounds shall be improved in accordance with the requirements of the outlines of this map, few "Cities of the Dead" in this country will be more beautiful.

The old Graveyard of Raleigh was laid out in 1792 and was then outside the corporate limits. The city has grown so that now this ancient cemetery is enclosed on all sides by the habitations of the living. Every visitor has been struck with its wretched condition, and we are glad to see that our sister city has taken steps to remove this reproach from her fair fame.

Oakwood Cemetery is under the charge of an association, incorporated by the General Assembly, of which GEO. W. MORDECAI, Esq., is President. We notice that the shareholders are among the best citizens of Raleigh, of all denominations of Christians.

[COMMUNICATED.]

A Striking Contrast.

The recent usurpation of despotic power and the consequent overthrow, for the time, of the most precious muniments of freedom, on the part of the Executive of North Carolina, render the subjoined extract peculiarly pertinent and suggestive. It is taken from the "Memoirs of the War of '76," by Lieut-Col. Henry Lee, the father of the great Confederate Captain, General Robert E. LEE. The intelligent reader will not fail to mark the contrast in the conduct of President Washington and Gov. Holden, or of Col. Henry Lee and the bandit Kirk and his confederates in iniquity, the inquisitor Bergen.

General Henry Lee was appointed by President Washington to command the militia in its march against the whiskey insurgents in Pennsylvania. In a letter addressed to Col. Lee, dated Oct. 20th, 1794, the President employs the following language:

"There is but one point on which I think it proper to add a special recommendation; it is this: that every officer and soldier will constantly bear in mind that he comes to support the laws, and it would be peculiarly unbecoming in him to be in any way the infractor of them. That the essential principles of one government confine the province of the military, when called forth on such occasions, to these two objects: 1st, to combat and subdue all who may be found in arms in opposition to the national will and authority. 2d, *to aid and support the civil magistrate* in bringing offenders to justice. *The dispensation of this justice belongs to the civil magistrate*; and let it ever be our pride and our glory *to leave this sacred trust there unviolated.*"

Gen. Robert E. LEE makes this reference to the above, in his biographical sketch of his distinguished father: "This wise injunction, so accordant with the spirit of the free and tolerant institutions of our fore-fathers, was faithfully observed."

T. B. K.

OXFORD, N. C., Sept, 29th, 1870.

Narrow Gauge Railroads.

The merits of narrow gauge railroads are beginning to be very generally discussed in this country, and while, we believe, none have yet been built in the United States, the success which has attended their operation in Europe is calling public attention to their value. The introduction of the narrow gauge railroad into this country will indeed be a new era in the history of railroading, for the comparative paucity of our population and the extent of our territory necessitate cheap roads, to meet the means of our people and to lessen the running expenses of the roads. Many sections of our country, especially in the South, are deprived of the advantages of a market, and their resources are yet undeveloped because from the sparcity of the inhabitants, whatever may be their means, it is not possible to construct the wide gauge, costly railroads, and even if the money could be raised, the travel and freight, for several years, would not pay the operating expenses. Therefore landowners and capitalists very properly refuse to invest their means in works which must necessarily injure them, whatever benefit they may be to future generations.

If, however, railroads can be built with sufficient capacity to suit the wants of our country, with little more expense than McAdamized and plank roads, and can be operated at a cost which the business of the country will justify, we may look for the time when every enterprising community will be provided with railroad facilities.

We know that our people have a reluctance to indulge in what they may regard as experiments, when the safety of their lives and the value of their investments are in issue. This is both natural and proper. But the narrow gauge railroads are no longer experiments. They are in successful operation in England, Wales, Belgium, Sweden, Norway and India, the gauge being from two to four feet. A three-foot gauge railroad in India, built by English engineers, is pronounced to be equal to a trade which includes such bulky freights as cotton and rice, and scientific railroad men claim that its capacity is sufficient to manage the heaviest traffic and travel in the world.

But suppose these accounts are exaggerated, it is at least certain that railways of two and three feet gauge, with light carriages, light iron, and run at small expense, are in safe and successful operation, and are endorsed by the most scientific engineers in the world. Even in mountainous countries, where the grades are necessarily heavy, and the curves short and frequent, these roads are used with perfect safety, great economy and a high rate of speed.

It thus becomes a practical question, and worthy of the consideration of our people. The South has comparatively few railroads, and but few of those pay their operating expenses. Some of them have utterly failed, and others yet are almost useless from their poverty and bad condition. There must be some reformation or many portions of our section must forever remain undeveloped and almost uninhabited. We believe we see in the introduction of these narrow gauge railroads a new era for the South. With increased facilities for travel and transportation the value of our lands must be greatly enhanced, and the increase of our population will be rapid.

There is certainly no use for those who desire to build one of these narrow gauge railroads to stumble blindly into their construction. At small cost any of our civil engineers could become familiar with them by a personal inspection, before the work was begun here, and we are sure that the prejudices of our people would wear away in the face of the experience of other countries and their successful operation here. People who would refuse to build a cheap railroad because they prefer a costly one, which they cannot build, would be as silly as those who are more able who would refuse to have a single track railroad because they wanted a double track, which they were not able to construct.—The means and wants of a country must be consulted in these matters, and if this be done, then not only will roads be completed, but their workings will be remunerative.

In speaking of these narrow gauge railroads, the Richmond *Dispatch* says that the cheapness with which the narrow track can be built and run will no doubt make it a great economy in the purposes of travel and transportation. The uses of draught animals will be confined almost entirely to the farms, and the heavy expenditures for improving turnpikes will be avoided. Every neighborhood will have its lateral narrow track, and will be able to forward its produce promptly, while its teams may be kept at work upon the crops, seeding and tilling and gathering. This will save both money and time to the farmer, and increase the steadiness and success of his effective force.

The power of the locomotive upon the narrow gauge is astonishing, and trains on such a track can ascend grades that would be impracticable upon the wide-gauge railways. It is estimated that five thousand dollars a mile will complete and equip a narrow track—while it takes three thousand dollars per mile to build a McAdam road. When we take into consideration the speed and power of draft of the railway—the dispensing with the use of teams, and the gains from safe and rapid transportation—we see at once what an immense advantage there is for society in the narrow gauge iron track over the McAdam road.

It is surprising that this new railway has not before now been introduced into this country, which is generally either in the advance or very prompt to adopt whatever is useful that may be invented elsewhere. The two and the three-feet gauge have been tried in England with wonderful success. Their introduction here would be an epoch in our commercial and social intercourse. It would be the perfecting of the railway as a substitute for the old mode of transportation and travel. It would be a relief to the horse, whose trials have been great in running in connection with the present lines, which leave such wide districts of country to make their way to the railway stations by horse power, in which mode of traveling the poor horse is too often made to pour out his life in an effort to make up for the time lost by men in dallying or sleeping.

We do not know of a more favorable opportunity to introduce these railways into the United States than between Wilmington and Onslow county, whether we consider the probable means at command, the length of the road, the nature of the country through which it will pass, or the necessities for which the road will provide. We hope, at least, our immediate citizens will not let this favorable opportunity pass without an earnest effort to secure so valuable a connection at such an insignificant cost.

The State Fair.

We have received a polite invitation from Mr. BLACKNALL, proprietor of the Yarborough House, at Raleigh, to be his guest during the Fair. The invitation is doubly acceptable in that our friend ROBT. M. FURMAN, formerly of the Henderson *Index*, has consented to receive and superintend the care of the Editorial guests on the occasion.

We hope to be able to make a flying visit to Raleigh during the Fair, and shall pay our respects to Messrs. BLACKNALL and FURMAN and thank them for their kindness.

New Paper in Washington City.

We have received a prospectus of a new daily Democratic Conservative paper, to be published under the title of "*The Patriot*," in Washington City, the first number to appear on the 14th of November next, James E. Harvey, editor, and O. K. Harris, news editor. It will be published by the "Patriot Newspaper Association." Price for the Daily, $10 per year; Weekly, single subscription, $2.50; to clubs of ten or upwards, $2.

Address on business, James G. Berret, Patriot office, Washington, D. C.

The *Patriot* will be just such a paper as the Conservatives and Democrats of the whole country, and every one who wishes to see the principles of the party, will need from the National Capital.

Personal.

We are much obliged to our friends of the press generally for their very favorable notices of the JOURNAL, and especially to the Editors of the Charlotte *Democrat* and Tarboro' *North Carolinian*. We assure them that feelings of modesty alone prevent the republication of their kindly compliments in our columns.

We will be glad to meet both Mr. YATES and Mr. EVANS at our Fair. We expect to see many of the Editors of this State here at that time. All will receive a warm welcome, and we believe they will be fully repaid for their visit.

In connection with this matter we give the following from the Charlotte *Democrat*:

> Speaking of newspaper publishing reminds us that there are but two persons in the State now publishing a paper that were Editors and Publishers when we commenced the business on our own account. Those two are Mr. Evans of the Milton *Chronicle*, now of the Hillsboro *Recorder*, and Mr. Price of the Wilmington *Journal*. We have been in a Printing Office as apprentice, journeyman, and Editor and publisher, *thirty-one years*, (having commenced at 11 years old,) and during the whole time never failed to issue a paper once a week at least, except for one or two weeks at the close of the late war; and we would not have failed then had we not refused to take the oath of allegiance as promptly as required of us by the Federal Provost Marshal. We suppose Messrs. Evans and Price have been connected with a printing office longer than we have, as they are older men. As the oldest publishers in the State, and native North Carolinians, we propose to meet our friends Price and Evans at the Cape Fear Agricultural Fair in Wilmington on the 15th and 18th of November.

Our friends YATES and EVANS will receive a warm reception at the Fair.

THE OUTRAGES IN ROBESON—ANOTHER CITIZEN A VICTIM—THE LEAGUERS RAMPANT—ANOTHER MURDER.—Our poor friends in Robeson county have again been made to feel the wrath of the Loyal Leagues, and another victim has been added to the number of those who have been thus far sacrificed.

On Monday last the gang appeared at Plummersville, and robbed the houses of Mr. Augus Leach and Mrs. McKay. On Tuesday morning a party of eight young gentlemen banded themselves together at Shoe Heel and started in pursuit of the Leaguers. Between Red Banks and Shoe Heel they came to the house of one Applewhite, colored, situated within about 150 yards of the railroad. Here they found evident signs of the robbers, a quantity of provisions being spread on the room, it appearing as though the feast had been suddenly abandoned. A negro woman was found lying in the bed, apparently asleep, while a child was playing in the yard. Mr. Stephen Davis, one of the band of eight, approached the child, which, upon being asked, pointed towards the Long Swamp as the direction which the outlaws had taken. The young men immediately started off and, soon coming to a thick piece of woods, Davis remarked that he was going in there to get a shot.—He was followed by the rest, but had not gone far before the Leaguers, some 15 strong, were discovered lying on the ground. Davis discharged his gun, as did the others, and the fire was returned by the outlaws. Davis then drew his pistol, and calling to the others to follow him, advanced into the thicket. It was noticed then that he was apparently badly wounded. His advance was not sustained by the others, who, finding themselves outnumbered, beat a retreat.

Davis has not since been heard from and it is feared that he has been killed. Another of the firing party, a young man named McLaughlin, was wounded in the head, the shoulder and the thigh, severely, but not dangerously. Some others, whose names we could not learn, are also reported wounded. A search, but an ineffectual one, was yesterday made for Davis. Several pools of blood were discovered near the spot where he and the outlaws had been last seen but no other trace of him could be found.

All Robeson county is in arms and a most thorough and effective campaign will, let us hope, be at once begun. Our informant states that men are being enrolled all along the line of the road and that energetic measures are to be at once taken to root the guilty Leaguers from out of the county. This is the way to do it.—Let every man in Robeson county that loves law and order, shoulder his gun and go forward to the rescue. Beat every bush and brake in the county and rid it, at once, of these pests of society. Should more help be needed than Robeson can at once command, we know that New Hanover will be glad to contribute her mite. Don't appeal to your Governor. He is the Grand Sachem of the Leagues and, according to his oath to them, cannot persecute the greatest scoundrel among them all. Depend upon yourselves and your friends, and never give up the war until Robeson county has been completely rid of these desparadoes.

Shocking Case of Hydrophobia—A Mother and Two Children Bitten.

Another distressing case of hydrophobia was yesterday brought to the notice of the coroner.

In a western suburb of the city, known as Butchertown, lives a family, consisting of father, mother and several children. At the house in which they lived was kept a dog, to which the children were much attached. It had always appeared to be a good-natured animal, and the little ones had been allowed to play with and fondle it without fear.

About a month since it seemed surly and ill at ease, and bit one of the children, a boy 12 years of age. Following up the attack, it then bit an infant crawling on the floor, and when the mother interfered, flew at and bit her.

None of the wounds made by the dog's teeth were considered serious, and although the circumstance was spoken of, no step was taken in the matter for a day or two. It was then considered best to kill the dog, which was done.

Of the three who had been bitten, none felt any bad effects until Tuesday, when the boy complained of having the ague.—A physician was summoned, and immediately recognized the symptoms of hydrophobia. He inquired of the mother if the lad had not been bitten by a dog.

She replied that he had, and with feelings that may easily be imagined, related the circumstance, and, now deeply agitated, informed the physician that both her baby and herself had been bitten at the same time. The physician endeavored to claim her, but found it impossible to do so.

Although everything possible was done to relieve the sufferings of the boy, he grew rapidly worse, soon became unable to swallow anything, and died yesterday morning, within twenty-four hours of exhibiting the first symptoms.

The unhappy mother is utterly prostrated by the terrible shock. Beside the death of her son, the horrible possibility of herself and infant child becoming victims of the fearful and invariably fatal disease, produced a nervous prostration that now confines her to her bed.

Neither the mother nor remaining child have as yet exhibited any of the symptoms of hydrophobia, and it is possible that they will both escape.

The coroner declined to hold an inquest on the body of the boy, as it was believed that should it be held at the house the additional excitement might prove fatal to the mother. For the same reason the friends of the family were anxious that the matter should be kept as quiet as possible, and at their request we withhold the names.—St. Louis *Democrat*.

The Methodist Book Concern.

In the suit of Samuel J. Goodenough, formerly superintendent of the printing department of the Methodist Book Concern in New York, against the Rev. John Lanahan, the assistant agent of the same concern, to recover damages for an alleged slander by the latter, Dr. Lanahan has made an answer, in which he ably defends the course he pursued. The result of this suit will be looked to with much interest.

Marine Disasters in September.

The number of vessels belonging to or bound to or from ports in the United States reported totally lost and missing during the past month is 31, of which 20 were wrecked, 5 abandoned, 2 burned, 3 foundereS and 1 is missing. They are classed as follows: 2 steamers, 2 ships, 8 barks, 10 brigs and 9 schooners, and their total value, exclusive of cargoes, is $667,-000.

Prolific.

One of the marshals in Iowa reports to the census bureau a family consisting of a father, mother and nineteen children, the latter all born within a period of seven years, and all living. At the first birth the wife presented her husband with four cherubs, and at each of the three successive deliveries five more, making nineteen within the specified time. A very doubtful story, notwithstanding its official announcement.

The Cuban Insurgents Active.

Advices received in Havana through private sources from Santiago de Cuba inform us that the Cubans have appeared in the vicinity of the latter city. It is only a day or so since we announced the burning of estates by the insurgents somewhere near the vicinity at which they are now announced to have appeared. The fact that they have shown themselves at this particular time, when the vomito is raging among the troops and sickness of all kinds exercising an uneasy influence among the people, proves that they are watchful and determined to take every advantage which appears in their favor. Verily the revolution is not orushed, the statement of the Captain General to the contrary notwithstanding.

A Shocking Duel with Knives.

About sundown on Friday evening two young men of Alexandria, Va., in order to settle a difficulty that had arisen between them, armed themselves with knives, and accompanied by some of their respective friends, repaired to the grounds around Lockaber, across the canal locks, where, having doffed their coats, they fought according to the rules in force in Western Texas previous to the war. After a prolonged conflict, during which both were cut and slashed to an extent that satisfied their friends, they were separated and carried to surgeons to have their wounds dressed. Neither of them was mortally hurt.—Alexandria (Va.) *Gazette*.

Population of the leading cities in the Old World: London, 3,214,000; Paris, 1,950,000; Constantinople, 1,500,000; Berlin, 800,000; St. Petersburg, 667,000; Vienna, 605,000; Naples, 600,000; Liverpool, 520,000; Moscow, 425,000; Glasgow, 401,000; Madrid, 390,000; Dublin, 392,000; Manchester, 340,000; Lisbon, 340,000; Amsterdam, 250,000.

King William says he shall conduct the campaign in person as heretofore, regardless of what George Francis Train and Wendell Phillips say about him.

Yankee Robinson's elephant is sick and expected to die.

Baboo Chander Sen, the East Indian reformer, is a convert to the women's rights movement.

One-fifth of all the iron made in the United States is made from Lake Superior ore.

The Bonn Beethoven Festival is fixed to take place in the spring of 1871, should there be peace.

The cultivation of the sweet potato is being introduced in New York.

A subscription list has been opened in London for the French wounded.

CONFEDERATE HISTORY.

The Fate of the Celebrated Submarine Boat Built in Charleston, S. C.—Fate of Lieutenant Dixon, of the Twenty-First Alabama Regiment, and his Comrades.

From the Houston (Texas) Telegraph.

In 1864 the fleet of Admiral Farragut was blockading Mobile, while a heavy land and naval attack was directed against Charleston.

During our long defensive war a great deal of ingenuity had been expended by the Confederates upon torpedoes and torpedo boats.

The most remarkable of these boats was constructed in Mobile, by Messrs. Hundley & McClintock, and launched in 1864; and nothing which has gone down into the sea was more wonderfully and more fearfully contrived to wreak destruction and vengeance upon friend and foe.

She was built of boiler iron, and impervious to water or air. Her extreme length was about thirty feet, with five or six feet beam, and about six feet depth of hold.—In general contour she resembled a cigar, sharp at both ends. She was propelled by a screw, the shaft of which ran horizontally along her hold, almost from stem to stern, and was turned by the manual force of eight men, seated along it on either side.

The only hatchway was circular, about two feet in diameter, with a low combing around it, which was placed well forward, and when desired could be closed by an iron cap working on hinges and made air tight.

In the forward part of this cap was inserted a clear glass bull's eye, through which the pilot could see. She was provided with water tight compartments, by filling or emptying which she would sink or rise, and to enable her to rise instantly her ballasting of railroad bars was placed on her bottom, outside of her hull, and by means of keys, accessible to her crew, could be detached in a moment, so that she would rise quickly to the surface.

Besides her rudder, which was of the usual form, this vessel was equipped with side paddles or fins, which like those of a fish, served to guide it up or down with reference to the surface of the water.

To prepare for action a floating torpedo was secured to her stern by a line more than one hundred feet long, and her crew having embarked, the water tanks were filled until the boat was in equilibro and almost submerged. The hatchway was closed; the men revolved the shaft; the captain or pilot, standing under the hatch, steered the boat, regulating at the same time, by the action of her lateral fins, the depth at which she would move.

Her greatest speed did not exceed four knots. She could remain submerged for half an hour, or an hour, without any great inconvenience to the crew; and on one occasion has been known to remain under water two hours, without actual injury to them, although no means were provided for procuring fresh air, and from the moment the hatch was closed the men thus fastened in their living tomb, inhaled and exhaled continuously the atmosphere which was inclosed with them.

The plan of attack proposed by the inventors, was to dive beneath the keel of an enemy's ship, hauling the torpedo after her; its triggers or sensitive primers would thus press against the ship's bottom, explode the torpedo and inevitably sink the ship.

Not anticipating an early opportunity of using this dangerous vessel against the fleet of Farragut, General Maury sent her by rail to General Beauregard at Charleston. Believing the waters of that harbor better suited to her peculiar construction, while in the Ironsides, or some other gigantic war ship then attacking Charleston might be found an object worth the great risk to which her own crew was exposed in any enterprise they might undertake in her.

General Beauregard changed the arrangement of the torpedo, by fastening it to the bow. Its front was terminated by a sharp and barbed lancehead, so that when the boat was driven end on, against a ship's sides, the lancehead would be forced deep into the timbers below the water line, and would fasten the torpedo firmly against the ship. Then the torpedo boat would back off and explode it by a lanyard.

General Beauregard's call upon the Confederate fleet for volunteers to man this dangerous craft was promptly answered by Lieutenant Payne, a Virginian, and eight sailors. They were soon ready for action; and on the evening set for their expedition the last preparation had been made. The torpedo boat was lying alongside the steamer from which the crew had embarked; she was submerged till the combing of her hatch alone was visible above the water. Her commander, Payne, was standing in the hatch-way, in the act of ordering her to be cast off, when the swell of a passing steamer rolled over her and sunk her instantly, with her eight men, in several fathoms of water. Lieutenant Payne sprang out of the hatch-way as the boat sunk from under him, and he alone was left alive.

In the course of a few days she was raised and again made ready for service, again Payne volunteered and eight men with him.

The embarkation for their second attempt was from Fort Sumter, and as before, all having been made ready, Payne, standing at his post in the hatchway, ordered the hawser to be cast off, when the boat careened and sunk instantly. Payne sprang out, two of the men followed him; the other six went down in the boat and perished.

Again the boat was raised and made ready for action, and her owner, Captain Hundley, took her for an experimental trip into Stono river, where, after going through her usual evolutions, she dived in deep water, and for hours and days the return of poor Hundley and his crew was watched for and looked for in vain. After nearly a week's search she was found inclining at an angle of forty degrees; her nozzle was driven deep into the soft mud of the bottom. Her crew of nine dead men were standing, sitting, lying about in her hold asphixiated. Hundley was standing dead at his post, a candle in one hand while the other had grown stiff with death in his vain efforts to unclamp the hatch. Others had been working at the keys of the ballast, but the inclination at which the boat had gone down, had jammed the keys so that the men could not cast off the heavy weight which held them down.—Their deaths had been hard and lingering.

Again this fateful vessel was made ready for action, and volunteers being called for, Lieutenant Dixon, Twenty-first Alabama Volunteers, a native of Mobile, and eight men volunteered to take her against the enemy.

The new and powerful war ship Housatonic, was selected for attack; and on a quiet night the bravest crew set out from Charleston, in this terrible, nameless torpedo boat, that ever manned craft before.

We all know the fate of the Housatonic. Brave Dixon guided the torpedo fairly against her, the explosion tore up the great war ship's sides, so that she went down with nearly all her crew within two minutes.

The torpedo vessel also disappeared forever from mortal view. Whether she went down with her enemy, or whether she drifted out to sea to bury her gallant dead, was never known, and their fate was left till the great day when the sea shall give up its dead.

But within a few weeks past, divers in submarine armor have visited the wreck of the Housatonic, and they have found the little torpedo vessel lying by her huge victim, and within her are the bones of the most devoted and daring men who ever went to war. No forlorn hope nor other desparate enterprise of war can furnish the parallel to the courage of Dixon and his comrades. Their names we have not at hand. But they are known and recorded, and we hope to see the honor which is due paid to the great virtue which they illustrated.

D. H. M.

For the Journal.

United States Senator.

—SEPT. 30TH, 1870.

Messrs. Editors:—In a recent issue of your paper you invited discussion relative to the matter of selection of United States Senator. I think your views, as expressed, are entirely correct as regards the propriety of discussion; but, while I do not regard the matter of selection of United States Senator as the most important that will devolve upon our next Legislature, I cannot but regard it as *among* the most important, and I may add, delicate duties that must be performed; and how to perform that duty acceptably is no light matter for consideration.

The great Conservative party have accomplished a magnificent triumph in the recent election over corruption, unheard of frauds and tyranny. How was this great event accomplished? We think by moderation and prudent appeals to reason, and the liberality of our platform—the address of the Conservative members of the Legislature. It will never do to throw away this result. How is it to be made profitable in the future? Why to pursue such a course as will tend to consolidate our strength, and unite the different political elements which have combined to draw out the patriotism of the State in one united effort to save us from ruin. This can be done, we imagine, in no manner more efficiently than by selecting men for the distinguished and important positions from among those who are *eligible*—were most active in their efforts to bring about the result. In conferring honors we must not forget our earnest laborers. We would not disparage the claims of any, but we cannot forbear to express our opinion that the laborer is worthy of his hire; and besides, those who have labored most to achieve the brilliant result in our late election are capable of appreciating the delicate situation that surrounds us—they, we must be persuaded, have risen to the full proportions demanded by our peculiar circumstances They know the situation and fully comprehend it, and the people have spoken that they have confidence in their patriotism. Among this list stands prominently the Senator for the 12th District. Who does not acknowledge the patriotism, the ability, the distinction and the fitness of Col. Allen, the gentleman referred to?

Prior to the late war, Col. Allen was not an office-seeker, and although he was prominently connected with our political canvass, never having been a neutral, he was never a candidate for political position but twice, once for the Legislature, and once for Presidential Elector. He devoted himself assiduously to his well merited and growing practice in the profession of the Law. Since the war his qualifications have marked him out more frequently for position, and in every instance he has been called out as the unanimous choice of his party. But few men anywhere enjoy more fully the public confidence wherever he is known. He is emphatically a representative man, whose stern integrity, firm and undeviating adherence to political principle and superior capacity, mark him out as the man of choice. His courteous bearing, even to his political enemies, is such as to never render him personally offensive to them—while his prudence and power as a debator is such as to give him position and eminence.—His appeal is to reason. Denunciation he leaves as the weapon of others. The favorite of his party, he is the *respected* political enemy of those who oppose him.

We respectfully beg leave to suggest, that in the selection of a U. S. Senator we should choose one in whom *we may* well confide, and at the same time one in whom our political enemies shall be bound to respect. Such are truly the views of

AMICUS PATRIÆ.

OUR TRAVELING CORRESPONDENT.

CLEVELAND, OHIO.

Editors Journal:—Although we are in this "Forest City" on Lake Erie, we propose to speak mostly of Pittsburg, from which place we wrote you last. Pittsburg stands on the site of old "Fort Duquesne," at the confluence of the Alleghany and Monongahela rivers, and at the head of the Ohio. In approaching it from the east, you run down the valley of the Connemaugh river—a tributary of the Monongahela—until within a few miles of the place, when you leave the Connemaugh on your left and pass over to the Alleghany side of Pittsburg. The Union depot is in the heart of the city at about tenth street, and from it you can take trains to any point. In Pittsburg you first mark the distinctive character of the western navigation. The steamers are all different from those at the east, "high pressure" prevails and the puffing, wheezing, coughing noise is heard on every side. Here you find rafts of logs and of lumber of immense size, and it is not uncommon to see a steamer pushing before her, up or down the rivers, a raft of timber containing a million of feet, stretched out before many hundreds of feet in length. It is not "tow" here, but "push."—Settling ourselves at one of the hotels, freeing ourselves of the accumulated dust and cinders of a three hundred and fifty-two mile trip from Baltimore, we proceed to make a survey of the city. One of the first things which strikes a stranger is the bridges spanning the rivers. From the Suspension Bridge over the Alleghany you are able to get a general view of the water and its business on that side, with Alleghany City lying along the river for some miles on the west side and down the Ohio. Here you see that Pittsburg stands on a point which is sunk down, apparently, between hills on every side, so that the sun is more than an hour high before Pittsburg sees its rays, and it disappears an hour before sunset. A Southerner is astonished to find supper come on in July at 6 o'clock—long before the Wilmington merchants have thought of going home—and he is almost as much astonished when he gets up to find it is eight, or thereabouts, because the smoke of the manufacturing establishments settles down into a dark cloud, which makes the air thick until the sun has made such an ascent as puts it in motion and drives it off, or "lifts it," as they say there. In walking about the city you see many things different from other cities. You are struck with one novelty among the first, and that is to see a tremendous locomotive come puffing right up through crowds of drays and vans, omnibuses, carriages, buggies, with thirty or more loaded freight cars behind her. This is emphatically an iron city. Thirty five per cent. of all the iron made in the United States and sixty-five per cent. of the steel is made here. What wonder, then, that they have iron bridges, tombstones, houses, spittoons, wagons, utensils of all kinds, and in fact iron brought into a thousand uses we do not see at the South. Our room has an iron slop-tub among the curiosities. A pretty one it is, too, and one of the party insisted that the soap on the washstand was made of iron. Taking the street car up Penn street (I think it is) you go about two miles, and at the end of the line it is but a short walk to the cemetery. Here, from the "city of the dead," you get a fine view of the country beyond the Alleghany, rolling off in great beauty, the hillsides covered with vines and gardens for miles. The vine is said to do well everywhere near here except where it gets the West winds upon it. Whether it does or not, hundreds of thousands are growing and the experiment of their productiveness will soon be settled. On the lower Ohio, near Cincinnati, the vine is a failure, and the famous Longworth vineyards are almost worthless. Of the productive industry of Pittsburg it is hardly necessary to speak. The principal manufactories besides those already mentioned are glass, which is made in great quantity and of fair quality. There are factories making druggists' glassware, canned-fruit-mens-glass-ware and building glass, crockery of all kinds, oils, varnishes, brushes, glue, tools, &c., &c., all busy and all making a blaze or a smoke; what wonder that your old friend "Bud Blossom" thought the place was "afire"! One of the wonderful things we saw was some chiseling on a monument to Rev. Chas. Avery, which would throw the shade of Phidias into violent spasms and make him envious of the venturesome Yankee who planned it. The group represents the said Avery as presenting a Bible to an aged negro, who stands forward, hat in hand, to receive it; behind are different sizes of the race, down to two little "picaninnies" rolling in the grass. The wonderful effect is the *wool done in marble*. It is impossible to describe it, and we must leave it to the imagination of the reader.

We left Pittsburg by the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, which runs down the right bank of the Ohio for fifty-one miles and then turns off toward Lake Erie. A few miles out from Pittsburg we ran over a two-horse wagon, killed driver and one horse, pitched another man and horse thirty feet down the bank and smashed the wagon into "a thousand flinders." Before the train was fairly stopped and before the dead man was found, the "old grey" who had been so summarily jerked out of the harness, was on his feet quietly eating grass in the meadow. He looked quite satisfied with the position, as he stood covered with mud and with a remnant of the collar dangling round his neck.

A mangled mass of humanity was laid on a plank beside the road; there was a rush, a scream, and a form in black dress, with bright auburn curls, knelt at its head, as the train with its two hundred passengers moved off with a rapid speed, escaping from an express due in our rear, which would have speedily reduced us to a similar condition. And we left behind us the dead man and the weeping heart.

As ever yours,

IN TRANSIT.

Immense Losses.

The French have lost since the war began 989 cannon, of which 102 were the boasted mitrailleuses, and 127,359 men and officers, including those surrendered at Strasburg. In making these captures fully as many others were killed and wounded on both sides. Add to these the numbers who have perished in hospital from illness and the peasants who have died from exposure, and we may estimate the cost of the war to France in human life at a quarter of a million souls.

The commerce of Germany is almost wholly destroyed; her regular industries are broken up; her productive powers are interfered with; hundreds of thousands of the men who were the "bread-winners" have been killed or are prostrated with wounds; hundreds of thousands more are absent from their homes serving in the armies; and there can be no doubt that, in innumerable cases, individuals and families, dependent upon industry or upon their natural supporters, will find it absolutely necessary to fall back upon the accumulations of previous years.—New York *Tribune*.

Bazaine's Position.

Marshal Bazaine, it is said on good authority, refuses to recognize the Republic. If this report be true the situation in France, and as between France and Prussia, has become more complicated than ever. If Bazaine maintains this ground, King William may not find it so difficult after all to treat with Napoleon. Suppose that Bazaine surrenders with consent of Napoleon, and suppose besides, that King William gives Napoleon a safe conduct to Metz, would it be difficult for the King of Prussia to restore Napoleon? Bazaine has at least two hundred thousand men on whom he can rely. If Napoleon from Metz were to make an appeal to the French people—France meanwhile seeing in the republic nothing but disorder, and feeling that Napoleon was backed up by the whole strength of Prussia—is it impossible that the peasants, who are Bonapartists almost to a man, would vote for the restoration of the empire? All our reliable news from the interior of France reveals the fact the peasants are not republican. We regret the fact, while we are compelled to confess it.

This is one of the difficulties suggested by Bazaine's position. But it is not the only one. If Bazaine stands by the Emperor, France is not only at war with Germany, but at war with herself. It is an empire divided; and the attitude of the defender of Metz compels us to look at the possibilities of a civil war of the most alarming kind. The legions of France have never been so turned against each other as were the legions of Rome in the last days of the republic, and was the fashion under the empire. If Bazaine stands by Napoleon, no one can tell what may happen.—*N. Y. Herald*.

Naval Academy Competitive Examination.

The competitive examination for the appointment to the Naval Academy from the seventh congressional district, held in Alexandria, Va., at the suggestion of Congressman McKenzie, was a very interesting contest. There were nine youths contesting; two were finally declared equally proficient in intellectual attainments, viz: John Henry Walsh, of Fairfax county, Va., and Wm. R. Bushby, of Alexandria. They were then referred to a surgeon to decide, which was physically better suited for the navy, and both were again found equal in this particular, likewise. It was finally agreed to draw lots, by opening a book and deciding by the first letter at the left. Both drew A. and then recourse was had to a marked and a blank paper, when John Henry Walsh, of Fairfax county, was selected, who is a student of St. John's Academy, of which institution his competitor was a graduate.

In the United States District Court, Judge Giles presiding, it was yesterday decided that the certificates of the interest of the members of a building association in the accumulated funds of the corporation require a twenty-five-cent United States revenue stamp.

Baltimore *American*, 30th.

STATE NEWS.

TOTAL population of Craven county 20,931.

THE Richmond *Telegram* says that Hon. Ben. Wood. of New York, is investing largely in Virginia lands. He owns $70,000 in one of the tide-water counties. He is also investing in North Carolina land.

WORK has ceased upon the Western North Carolina Railroad, west of Asheville, and all the contractors have either departed with their forces, or are idle, and the Company is without funds to pay them.

WE learn that a barbecue and jubilee, in honor of the Democratic and Conservative victory in the State, comes off at Elevation, Johnston county, on Friday, the 7th inst. Several speakers are expected, and there will be a general turn-out of the people.

SAYS thé Statesville *American*: G. W. Williams and John W. Redman, brothers-in-law, residing in the upper portion of Iredell, had a difficulty about some matter, last week, when Williams shot Redman so as to endanger his life. Williams has been lodged in jail at this place, to await the condition of the wounded man.

WE are happy to learn, says the Warrenton *Gazette*, that Col. L. C. Edwards, of Oxford, will contest the right of Robert W. Lassiter to a seat in the Senate; and that in all human probability he will do so with success. We hear that Mr. Lassiter received nearly one hundred illegal votes, as can be proved.

MR. A. G. BROWN, a highly respected citizen of Yancey county, was stabbed and killed on the 29th ult., at Burnsville, in that county, by a man named Mont Ray. Brown was a Democrat and Ray was a Radical of the Holden stripe. The murderer was not arrested at last accounts. There had been a dispute on political grounds.

THE Raleigh *Standard* backs down from its statement that the Ku-Klux were riding in Caswell county. The *Standard* is setting a bad precedent for its own guidance, and we beg it to pause and consider the consequences. Should it endeavor to correct all of its false assertions during the past two years it would have room for nothing else during the next six months, except, perhaps, a Governor's Proclamation or two.

LIBERALITY TOWARDS THE ROANOKE AND TAR RIVER AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—The Treasurer of this Association a few days since received a check for $100 from John M. Robinson, Esq., the President of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad and the Bay Line of Steamers, as a gift from that gentleman towards aiding the completion of the Fair Grounds of the Society. The Society will appreciate this liberality.

In this connection, we would state that Colonel Fremont, the Superintendent of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, has rendered the Society the most efficient aid, as under his liberality towards it the work upon the grounds has been pushed forward with much greater rapidity.

Weldon *News*.

A RADICAL POLITICIAN COMES TO GRIEF.—Sheriff J. C. Griffith, of Caswell county, North Carolina, yesterday morning laid before Governor Walker a requisition from Governor Holden, for John Lawson, held in the custody of the jailor of Richmond, as a fugitive from justice from that State. Governor Walker promptly ordered the delivery of said fugitive to Sheriff Griffith, who was soon on his way to Caswell with him. It will be remembered that John, who was a heavy Radical politician, was one night during the summer caught conveying bacon, without permission, from a white citizen's meat house to his own domiciliary abode—that in consequence of this, North Carolina being no longer a healthy place for him, he left for parts unknown. Further, that some time in August he had a letter written from Richmond to his wife, in which it was stated that John Lawson, her husband, having gotten into a difficulty with the captain of one of the Acquia Creek and Washington steamboats, was knocked overboard by him and drowned. John thought this was a good trick, but white people are not so easily fooled and the result was detectives soon had John within the walls of the city jail. We expect before long to hear that John has gotten to Raleigh, not as a member of the Legislature, as he once expected, but as inmate of the State penitentiary.—Richmond *Whig*.

THE Synod of North Carolina meets in Raleigh to-day.

THE Charlotte *Democrat* says: We heard several merchants remark last week that they had never known trade in Charlotte to open so briskly and so early. More cotton was sold here in September than in the same month for any previous year.

THE Conservatives of Wake county are to assemble in Convention on Saturday, the 15th inst, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the next House, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of H. A. Hodge.

The *Standard* says: "In this State there are papers that are courteous and honorable, whose editors are men of truth, honest journalists. But these editors and papers are not in Raleigh or Wilmington."

Poor *Standard!* we verily fear that an exchange with the Conservative press of the two cities has seriously demoralized it.

APPOINTMENTS.—Gov. Holden, by and with the advise of the Council of State, has made the following appointments on the Eastern Division of the Western North Carolina Railroad.

DIRECTORS.—Calvin J. Cowles, J. W. Bowman, James L. Henry, W. G. Candler, Tod R. Caldwell, C. L. S. Corpening, W. H. Howerton, and J. J. Mott.

STATE PROXY.—Tod R. Caldwell.

W. W. Rollins was appointed State Proxy on the Western Division of the Western North Carolina, *vice* G. W. Gahagan, deceased.—*Standard*.

JUDGE R. B. GILLIAM, Representative elect to Congress from the Fourth District, is sick and confined to his bed.

COLORED PEOPLE OF EDGECOME.—We talked with several of the colored people of Edgecome, while in that county last week. We met some colored men there from Orange; they said the difficulty with the Orange farmers was, they did not work enough, nor make enough compost.

Harry Dancy was one of the marshals of the grand procession at Rocky Mount. He is industrious and is making money. Noah Mooney, another colored man, will make this year three hundred barrels of corn and fifty bales of cotton. James Bell, the flag bearer at the great Conservative meeting at Tucker Hall, in 1868, is prospering well. Wright Jenkins, colored, is called "the bank," because he has money to lend.

All these colored men are prospering because they are industrious, and they are not found supporting the men nor the system that have oppressed the taxpayer and squandered the funds of the State.—Raleigh *Sentinel*.

We learn that Maj. Blair, formerly of the Yarborough House, in Raleigh, having been disappointed in his contemplated arrangements for a hotel at another point, has concluded to remain in Raleigh for the present and open the Exchange Hotel, on Hillsboro' street.

FAYETTEVILLE has received 500 bales of cotton during the past month.

LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.
WAR IN EUROPE!

PREPARATIONS PROGRESSING FOR THE BOMBARDMENT OF PARIS.

THE PARISIANS DETERMINED.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.

The following is a synopsis of Bismarck's circular:

Favre's representations of what passed at the interview may not have been intentionally wrong. The conversation was long, and many questions were discussed. Bismarck did not say that the new Moselle district would certainly be protected, and that Arrondissements, Saarbrucken, Chateau Salins, Saargemund, Metz and Thionville would be demanded by the Prussians, but he took pains to say that this might not be all the territory exacted. Favre said "Strasbourg was the key to the house," not explaining whether he meant the German or French house. Favre, in a previous correspondence, said he was willing to pay as the price of peace all the money France had, but refused to listen to any territorial surrender. He added if such a cession was an indispensible requirement of the Prussian negotiation, it was useless, as it involved France in dishonor. Bismarck reminded Favre that they were terms such as France had forced on Italy and exacted from Germany even without a previous war, and that the honor of France was not keener than that of other people. Favre declined to recognize precedents or see how little the honor of France was concerned with the territorial thefts of Louis XIV, the Republic or the first Empire. The question of an armistice was only discussed at Ferrieres.

The statement, therefore, that I had refused an armistice at the preceding interview is false It was agreed at Ferrieres that an armistice would be possible if France would give Prussia guarantees against delay and against destroying advantages of position. She had earned in war these guarantees, included in the retention of fortresses on the lines of communications, and handing over the fortifications of Paris pending the negotiations, or else in commanding the forts near. It would have been impossible for Prussia to allow Paris free intercourse with the country, as it might thus have received supplies and reinforcements. Favre refused the terms, but promised to consult his colleagues in Paris.—The programme which he carried back included an armistice of fifteen to twenty days to permit the assembling of the Constituent Assembly; the maintenance of the Military Status before Paris; the continuation of hostilities under certain limitations; the surrender of Strasburg, Toul and Bitche.

The refusal of these terms must convince mankind that the French Government believe that their acceptance would produce peace, which was not desired by them.

TOURS, Oct. 4.

General Chandron will command the fifteenth corps, now organizing here and at Bourges.

The Garde Mobile received 6,000 Chasseports to-day.

The Prussian force which recently crossed the Rhine, near Mulhouse, has arrived at Chaloman.

A Prussian detachment was driven out of Artenay yesterday. A movement is evidently on foot to attack Toure.

In Brittainy the clergy are taking active measures for national defence. The same is the case extensively throughout Southern France. The Government is thus greatly strengthened.

Accounts from all parts of France show that the sharpshooters are seriously annoying the enemy.

The postal service continues very irregular and uncertain.

Many corps of Garde Mobiles are arriving here for the purpose of being armed with chassepots, the Government having a large supply.

Advices have been received here that the Prussians are concentrating at Toul for a movement on Loyns.

Energetic measures are progressing to defend Lyons. The employes in the Postoffice Department are absolved from military duty.

ROUEN, Oct. 4.

The Prussians are in force at Mantes-sur-Marne. They have also approached Rallebois.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.

Affairs at Strasburg resumed their ordinary course so promptly that it is difficult to realize the late events.

SAARBRUCKEN, Oct. 4—P. M.

Sorties from Metz are made every day, but without important results, the French always being driven back with loss.

Bazaine still adheres to the Emperor.

The garrison are constantly sending up balloons.

A large cavalry brigade has gone to Tours.

Paris is surrounded by trenches, rifle pits, barricades and other temporary defences. The villas and cottages in the suburbs have loopholes for rifles.

BELGARD, Oct. 5.

A sharp fight took place at Chambon yesterday. No result given.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

There has been a serious engagement in the forest of Fontainebleau, near Chailly, yesterday.

The Telegraph has numerous despatches relative to the reported death of Gen. Moltke. The Editor in commenting expresses the opinion that the lead coffin which passed Chalons and Toul contained Moltke's body.

The Foreign Legation has left Tours. Its destination is unknown.

A special dispatch from London to the New York Telegram says that Berlin dispatches state that a large number of citizens have petitioned the King not to expose his life at the seige. The King replies that he will not return till the war is over.

Couriers between the English and Russian governments pass daily.

MADRID, Oct. 5.

General Cardona succeeds DeRhodas in Cuba.

TOURS, Oct. 5.

No serious engagement has occurred near Paris other than those already described.

The daily journals here notice the manifesto of Napoleon, lately published in London.

The authorities here have not yet been apprised of the fact that the manifesto is most probably a forgery.

It is reported to-day that there is fighting going on near Orleans.

A dispatch from Belfast says that the Franc Tirears have been defeated by a detachment of the new Prussian army, which recently crossed the Rhine near Colmer.

Dispatches tending further to establish the death of General Moltke are published to-day.

It is reported that the Franc Tireures recently blew up and destroyed the railway for a long distance near Saverne, and that Prussian communications are badly interupted in consequence.

Latz, a member of the committee on National defence, and a delegate of the Government, has been arrested by the Mobile Guard at Besancon. The nature of the charges proferred against him are unknown.

MADRID, Oct. 5.

The vomito has spread to the city of Alcante. The citizens are leaving the town.

Olozaga's resignation as Minister to France has been formally accepted.

Heavy rains have fallen in Valencia recently, and the streams are swollen to unusual height. Much damage has been done.

LONDON, Oct. 5.

It is believed that England and Russia are actively engaged in negotiating an armistice.

Reports are current that Bath, in Mecklenburg will be incorporated with Prussia. The Grand Dukes will be compensated by the cession to them of Alsace and Lorraine.

A large meeting of the German Catholic aristocracy is about occurring at Fulda, to consider the infallibility chartres.

The Prussians gained some advantage near Epernon yesterday, which opens the place to them. They bombarded Epernon for some time.

The Mobiles and Franc Tireurs fought bravely, but were unable to stand the enemy's artillery.

The French army which is now in Algeria, numbering 37,000, demands a recall to resist the Prussians.

BERLIN, Oct. 4.

The Parisians having ordered no prisoners to be taken because they consume supplies, the Prussian commanders have ordered no prisoners to be taken.

All villages around Metz have been destroyed by the late cannonade.

The navigation of the Baltic will doubtless be safe before the steamers starting from America rrive.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.

The Austrian Government again disclaims any anxiety about Russian designs upon Danubian principalities.

FONTAINEBLEAU, Oct. 4.

A detachment of Prussians, several hundred strong, attacked the Franc Tireurs, near here today, and were handsomely repulsed. The Prussians retreated towards Chailly.

BERLIN, Oct. 5.

Official—The manifesto, dated Wilhelmshohe and signed by Napoleon, is unknown here and is doubtless apocryphal.

TOURS, Oct. 6.

The battle of the 4th, near Chateau Gailliard, was a production of important results. The Prussians were defeated and their positions taken by the French, which compelled the Prussians to evacuate Pithiviers.

The Prussians abandoned Pithiviers so hastily that they left many cattle and much forage.

LONDON, Oct. 6.

Late Paris advices report much plundering.

The railways and highways west of Paris have been mined, and will be exploded as the Prussians advance.

Beauvais, forty-one miles north of Paris, has been made a great victualing station by the Prussians.

Preparations for the bombardment of Paris is nearly completed.

Beauregard's presence in France is denied.

HAMBURG, Oct. 6.

The steamers of the Hamburg and American lines are used for the detention of French prisoners.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 6.

A regiment of Irish volunteers are forming at Cherbourg. Men for the regiment are leaving both Ireland and England daily.

The disturbances at Paris, up to the third, are authoritatively denied.

Armed citizens compose the police. People dine abroad and drive about as though the Prussians were in Berlin.

The army of Lyons on the first was reported to be composed of a hundred thousand men, fully armed and equipped. The army of the Loire, between Tours and Bourges, at the same date was reported to be a hundred and fifty thousand strong.

Enormous quantities of arms and millions of pounds of powder have been shipped from English ports to the French.

From Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.

There was a large meeting held here last night, the Southern delegates participating. Resolutions were unanimously adopted in favor of free wharfage.

From Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 6.

The Temperance Convention voted against the prohibitory laws and special temperance candidates for office.

The report that thirty-five miners were buried at the Caseyville Coal Mines, is a hoax.

Foreign Summary.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.

Bismarck replies to Favre that preliminary notice of the bombardment of Paris would be unmilitary. Bismarck insists that Prussian terms to Favre for armistice were moderate.

Condition of General R. E. Lee.

STAUNTON, VA., Oct. 4.

Col. Christian, just from Lexington, reports that on the evening of the 28th of September General Lee, after presiding over an unusually large meeting of the Faculty of Washington College, attended a protracted and exciting meeting of the Vestry of the Episcopal Church. On returning to his residence he fainted from the extraordinary fatigue, was placed in bed, where he has remained, under the advice of his physicians. He has had no symptons of apoplexy or paralysis or a torpor, but has had the full use of his bodily powers and speaks as occasion requires. His physicians confidently expect his recovery in a day or so. On Monday at noon he was cheerful, and his family and physicians are confident of his speedy restoration.

Col. Christian left General Lee's house at 12 o'clock yesterday.

The above is reliable.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Oct. 6—Noon.

Stocks very quiet. Gold 112¾. Money 4 to 5 ₱ cent. premium. Sterling Exchange—long, 109; short, 109¾. Five-twenties of '62 112⅝.

Flour quiet and firm. Wheat dull. Corn quiet and firm. Mess Pork dull at $25 50. Lard quiet. Cotton quiet but strong—Uplands 16¾ cents; Orleans 16⅝ cents. Sales of 100 bales. Spirits Turpentine is held firmly at 40 cents. Rosin firmer—strained $2 05. Freights firm.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—We have been favored by Col. Wm. L. DeRosset, of Messrs. DeRosset & Co., with the following tabular statement of receipts, exports, &c., of Spirits Turpentine at this port for the quarter ending 30th September, 1870, as compared with same for 1869:

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF SPIRITS TURPENTINE AT WILMINGTON, N. C., FOR THE QUARTER ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1870.

Date.	Stock—Actual count 1st each month	Received and manufact'd.	EXPORTED Coastwise	EXPORTED Foreign.
July 1869	4,100	14,031	4,656	5,875
" 1870	4,503	10,240	4,655	6,143
Increase	403	....	....	268
Decrease	....	3,791	1	....
August 1869	7,600	13,771	4,678	10,469
" 1870	3,945	13,514	5,267	4,789
Increase	....	....	589	....
Decrease	3,755	257	....	5,680
September 1869	6,224	*10,300	1,433	13,155
" 1870	7,403	8,471	4,333	6,762
Increase	1,179	....	2,900	....
Decrease	....	1,829	....	6.393

	1869.	1870.
Stocks April 1st	6,094	2,501
Received from April 1st, to June 30th	33,515	26,777
Received from July 1st, to September 30th	38,102	32,225
Total supply for 6 months	77,711	61,906
Exported Coastwise 28,589; Foreign 47,186	75,775	.....
Exported Coastwise 32,926; Foreign 24,201	.....	57,127
Stocks October 1st	*1,936	4,779

*Estimated.

Deserted Villages.

In driving from Saarbruck to Metz, says an English correspondent, on the 14th of September, we were much astonished to observe all the deserted villages as you near Metz. Where all the people have flown to God only knows. There is scarcely a vestige of a peasant to be seen anywhere. The villages for the most part are occupied by the landwehr, who are daily now coming to the front. We passed innumerable wagons of provisions and cattle, driven along the road to the great Prussian army, now well into the heart of France.

A great many handsome private residences are being built in the suburbs of Memphis.

Wilmington Wholesale Prices Current.

BEESWAX, ₱ lb	30 @	32	
BARRELS, Spts T., each,			
2nd hand	2 15 @	2 75	
New	2 75 @	3 00	
CANDLES, ₱ lb.,			
Tallow	18 @	20	
Adamantine	17 @	19	
Sperm	50 @	55	
COFFEE, ₱ lb.,			
Java	30 @	35	
Laguayra	23 @	26	
Rio	17½@	20	
St. Domingo	25 @	28	
COTTON, ₱ lb.,			
Ord. to Mid'g	12 @	14½	
Strict Mid'g	00 @	15	
COTTON BAGGING,			
Gunny, ₱ yd	30 @	34	
Dundee	00 @	30	
Flax	32 @	34	
Double Anc'r	33 @	35	
Rope, ₱ lb	7 @	10	
CORN MEAL, ₱ bushel	1 20 @	1 25	
DOMESTICS, Sheeting, ₱ yard	9½@	12	
Yarn, ₱ 5 lb	1 60 @	1 75	
FEATHERS, ₱ lb	65 @	75	
FISH, ₱ bbl.,			
Mackerel,			
No. 1	28 00 @	30 00	
No. 2	00 00 @	00 00	
No. 3	00 00 @	00 00	
Mullets	6 00 @	9 00	
Herring,			
East	8 00 @	9 00	
N.C.roe	0 00 @	12 50	
do cut	8 00 @	10 00	
do gross	7 00 @	8 00	
Dry Cod, ₱ lb	9 @	10	
FLOUR, ₱ bbl., Northern			
Family	7 00 @	11 00	
Superfine	6 00 @	6 25	
Fine	5 50 @	5 75	
Ex. Super	6 25 @	6 50	
NORTH CAROLINA,			
Family	8 00 @	8 50	
Superfine	7 00 @	7 25	
GLUE, ₱ lb	16 @	20	
GUNNY BAGS	28 @	30	
GUANO, Peruvian,			
Per ton	82 50 @	85 00	
GRAIN, ₱ bushel,			
Corn	1 10 @	1 20	
Oats	50 @	65	
Peas, Cow	1 25 @	1 30	
Rice, rough	1 75 @	2 00	
Carolina	7½@	9	
HIDES, ₱ lb.,			
Green	5 @	7	
Dry	14 @	15	
HAY, ₱ 100 lbs.,			
Eastern	1 35 @	1 50	
Northern	1 15 @	1 25	
IRON, ₱ lb.,			
English, ass'd	8 @	10	
American, ref.	0 @	10	
American, sheer	9 @	10	
Swede	10 @	12	
Hoop, ₱ ton	100 00 @	110 00	
LIQUORS, ₱ gal., (dom.)			
Whiskey	1 35 @	2 25	
Bourbon	2 00 @	4 00	
N. E. Rum	2 00 @	3 00	
Gin	4 00 @	7 00	
Brandy	4 00 @	9 00	
do Apple	2 75 @	3 00	
do Peach	3 00 @	3 50	
LUMBER, (River, Fl'r Bds	15 00 @	17 00	
Wide do	12 00 @	14 00	
Scantling	10 00 @	12 00	
LIME, ₱ bbl.	0 00 @	0 00	
From store	0 00 @	1 35	
MOLASSES, ₱ gallon,			
Cuba, hhds	38 @	42	
do bbls	43 @	45	
Sugar house	23 @	27	
do bbls	27 @	30	
Syrup, bbls	50 @	1 00	
NAVAL STORES,			
Turpentine ₱ 280 lbs			
Virgin new	0 00 @	2 35	
Yellow dip	0 00 @	2 35	
Hard	0 00 @	1 35	
Tar, ₱ bbl	0 00 @	1 25	
Tar, in ordr	0 00 @	1 50	
Pitch, City	0 00 @	2 25	
Rosin, pale	3 75 @	4 50	
do No. 1	2 50 @	3 50	
do No. 2	1 50 @	1 80	
do No. 3	0 00 @	1 35	
Spirits Turpentine, ₱ gal	00 @	35¼	
NAILS, ₱ lb.,			
Cut	5 00 @	5 50	
OILS, ₱ gallon,			
Sperm	0 00 @	3 00	
Linseed	1 40 @	1 50	
Machinery	1 75 @	2 00	
Kerosene	40 @	42½	
PEA NUTS,	2 25 @	2 75	
POTATOES, Sweet, bush	0 75 @	1 00	
Irish, ₱ bbl	3 00 @	3 50	
PROVISIONS, ₱ lb., N. C. Bacon.			
Hams	22 @	24	
Middlings	19 @	20	
Shoulders	18 @	19	
Hog round	20 @	21	
Western Bacon (Smoked).			
Hams	19 @	24	
Middlings	18 @	18½	
Shoulders	15½@	16¼	
(Dry Salted.)			
Middlings	17@	18	
Shoulders	14@	15	
Lard, N. C.	19 @	20	
do North'rn	15 @	21	
Butter, N. C.	00 @	30	
do North'rn	33 @	45	
Cheese	16 @	17	
PORK, Northern, ₱ bbl.			
City Mess	28 00 @	29 00	
Thin "	00 00 @	00 00	
Prime,	00 00 @	00 00	
Rump	00 00 @	27 00	
SALT, Alum, per bag 2 bush	1 50 @	2 00	
Liverpool, sack, ground, cargo	0 00 @	1 50	
from store	0 00 @	1 60	
American	1 50 @	0 00	
SUGAR, ₱ lb.,			
Cuba	12½@	13½	
Porto Rico	13 @	14	
O	13½@	14	
B	14 @	14½	
A	15 @	15½	
Crushed	15½ @	16	
SOAP, ₱ lb., Northern	5½@	8	
SHINGLES, ₱ M., Contract	4 00 @	5 50	
Common	2 75 @	3 50	
STAVES, ₱ M., W. O. bbl	00 00 @	30 00	
R. O. hhd	00 00 @	00 00	
TIMBER, ₱ M., Shipping	10 00 @	10 50	
Mill, prme	7 50 @	8 00	
Mill Fair	6 00 @	7 00	
Mill, inferior to ord	3 00 @	5 00	
TALLOW, lb	10 @	0 11	

REVIEW
OF THE
WILMINGTON MARKETS
FOR THE
WEEK ENDING THURSDAY,
October 6, 1870.

TURPENTINE.—During the week just closed we have no change to report in the market for this article. There has existed a steady demand for distilling purposes, and all brought in has been taken at $2 85 for soft, and $1 35 for new hard, ₱ bbl. of 280 lbs. Receipts have been meagre for the week, footing up only 823 bbls., which sold as follows:

	Bbls.	Soft.	New Hard.
Friday	77	$2 35	$1 35
Saturday	175	2 35	1 35
Monday	78	2 35	1 35
Tuesday	237	2 35	1 35
Wednesday	116	2 35	1 35
Thursday	140	2 35	1 35

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Since the close of our review on Thursday last the market for this article has ruled quite steady. On Friday the market opened at 35 cents, but afterwards sales were made at 35¼ cents for Southern and 36 cents for N. Y. packages, at which figures sales have been made each day, and all offered found purchasers. Arrivals continue very light, and there is little or no stock remaining in first hands. We quote sales for the week as follows:

Friday	109 casks at	35	cents ₱ gallon.
Do	107 " "	35¼	" " "
Do	20 " "	36*	" " "
Saturday	28 " "	35¼	" " "
Monday	141 " "	35¼	" " "
Tuesday	76 " "	35¼	" " "
Do	151 " "	36*	" " "
Wednesday	152 " "	35¼	" " "
Thursday	100 " "	35¼	" " "

*N. Y. packages.

ROSIN—We have nothing new to report in this article for the week. The dullness reported in our last has continued in the market for all grades, and only small sales have taken place. Ship room is still scarce, and this fact has tended mainly to keep buyers out of market. In the absence of transactions and shipments of any consequence, the stock in first hands has accumulated somewhat, though still only moderate. Sales as follows: Friday, 41 bbls. at $3 25 for low Pale; Saturday, 245 bbls. at $1 80@$1 85 for extra No. 2, $1 90@$2 for low No. 1, $3 for No. 1, and $3 25 for low Pale; Monday, 356 bbls. at $1 35 for strained, and $2 25@$2 50 for No. 1; Tuesday, 311 bbls. at $1 60 for No. 2, $2 75@$3 for No. 1, and $3 50 for Pale; Wednesday, 536 bbls. at $1 35 for strained, $1 55@$1 60 for No. 2, $2 50@$3 for No. 1, $3 25 for low Pale, and $3 50 for Pale; Thursday, 75 bbls. at $1 35 for strained—all ₱ 280 lbs.

TAR—Has ruled less firmer since our last, and the price has declined 25 cents—closing with a light enquiry from shippers. Receipts light, and for the week are only 443 bbls., with sales as follows: 27 bbls. at $1 50, 75 do. at $1 40, and 341 do. at $1 25 ₱ bbl—closing at lowest figure.

BARRELS—The market continues to be well supplied with empty spirit barrels, and rules dull. Scarcely any demand exists, and only small sales are being made from wharf at the following range of quotations: Second hand country at $2 15@$2 20 as they run, $2 30@$2 40 for selected, and $2 60@$2 75 for new;—New York, $2 75 for second hand, and $3 for new.

BEESWAX.—Small lots coming in, and find sale at 30@32 cents ₱ lb.

BEEF CATTLE—Are being brought to market rather slowly, but there is a fair stock in the hands of butchers, and only a light demand exists. We quote on the hoof at 7@9 cents ₱ lb. net, as in quality. Sheep are rather scarce and sell upon receipt at $2 50@$3 50 each.

CORN MEAL—Is in full supply, and demand only moderate. From the mills we quote as selling at $1 20@$1 25 ₱ bushel.

COTTON.—For this article the market generally ruled quiet during the early part of the week under review, and the quotations current up to the close of Tuesday's business show a decline of ¼ cents on those given in our last. On Wednesday, however, under more favorable advices from abroad, the market was firmer, and the decline above noted was regained—closing with a fair enquiry, and about all offered having changed hands. The week's sales are as follows: 1 at 11, 1 at 12¾, 1 at 13, 71 at 13¼, 31 at 13½, 1 at 13⅝, 422 at 14, 4 at 14¼, 253 at 14½, 20 at 14⅝, 18 at 14¾ cents. We quote the market as closing firm at 12 cents for ordinary, 13¾ cents for good ordinary, 14¼ cents for low middling, and 14½ cents for middling.

IRON BANDS AND TIES for Cotton, of the most approved patterns, are in moderate stock, and sell from store at 5½@7 cents ₱ lb., as in quantity and quality.

EGGS—Are in rather better supply, and are selling at 22@25 cents ₱ dozen.

FERTILIZERS—Only a small stock of all descriptions at present, but sufficient to meet the limited demand. We quote from store as follows: Peruvian Guano, $82 50@$85; Pacific do. $60@$65; Wando Guano, $70; Patapsco do. $65; Phœnix do. $55; Navassa Guano, $65; Wilcox, Gibbs & Co's Manipulated do. $70; E. F. Coe's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate, $60; Whitelock's Corealizer $70; Chesapeake Phosphate, $60; Lister Bros. Superphosphate of Lime $65; Whann's Raw Bone Superphosphate, $70; Lodi Manufacturing Co. Pure Bone $48; do do double refined Poudrette $30; do do Nit. phosphate Lime $60; Berger & Butz's Superphosphate, $60; Wilson's Superphosphate of Lime, $60; Star Soluble Phosphate $55; Compound Acid Phosphate of Lime $48; Land Plaster $18—all ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

FLOUR—Is without material change since our last. The market is fully supplied with all grades of Northern and Western brands, and we quote a moderate demand for jobbing lots. See table for store rates. State brands are in light stock, but sufficient for the meagre demand. We quote at $7 25@$7 50 for superfine.

FISH—Mullets are rather scarce, and a better demand exists. No receipts, and cargo price is nominal at $6. From store we quote as selling at $6 50@$7 for pine, and $9 for oak barrels.

GRAIN—The CORN market rules about the same as last reported. No late receipts, and we are therefore without cargo sales, which we quote as nominal at 90 cents @$1. There is a fair stock in dealers' hands, and we notice merely a retail demand, which is being supplied from store, in quantities to suit, at $1 10@$1 15 for mixed, and $1 20 ₱ bushel—highest price including sacks.——OATS—Supply in dealers' hands very good, and demand light. Sell from store at 65@70 cents ₱ bushel.——PEAS—Are in light stock, and only small lots coming in. We quote by the quantity at $1 15@$1 25 ₱ bushel for Cow.——RICE—Clean is in moderate request for retailers' purposes, and scarcely any on market. We quote Carolina at 8@9 cents ₱ lb.

HAY—Is in light stock, and a fair demand exists. Received for the week only about 150 bales, which sold from wharf at $1 15 for Northern, and $1 40 ₱ 100 lbs for Eastern.

LIME—Is in fair stock, and demand moderate. Sells from store at $1 20 for inferior, and $1 35@$1 40 ₱ cask for fresh Rockland.

LUMBER—Nothing of moment doing, and market fully supplied. The following are the rates obtained by the city mills:

Pine Steam Sawed Lumber—Cargo rates—per 1,000 feet.

Ordinary assortment Cuba cargoes, $18 00 @ 19 00
" " Hayti cargoes, 18 00 @ 00 00
Full cargoes wide Boards 20 00 @ 22 00
" " flooring boards, rough 22 00 @ 23 00
Ship Stuff as ₱ specifications 23 00 @ 24 00
Deals, 3 by 9 20 00 @ 22 00
Prime River flooring 18 00 @ 20 00

MOLASSES—Is in light enquiry, and market fairly supplied. See table for store rates.

PEA NUTS—Are enquired for, and the old crop has all been worked off. Nominal at $2 50@$2 75 ₱ bushel for prime and extra.

POTATOES—Sweet are coming to market freely, and sell from carts at 80@90 cents ₱ bushel. Irish are in good stock, and market dull. Sell from wharf at $2 75@$3, and from store at $3 25 @$3 50 ₱ bbl.

POULTRY—Is in demand, and market poorly supplied. We quote live chickens at 25@35 cents, and grown fowls at 40@50 cents each, as to size.

PROVISIONS—The BACON market rules very firm for North Carolina, and prices are a shade higher. A good demand exists, and there is scarcely any on market. One or two small lots received, and we quote sides at 21@22 cents for hog round, and 23@24 cents ₱ lb for hams, as in quality. *Western* is in fair supply, and prices if anything are a shade lower. There is a moderate business doing from store at the following quotations: Smoked 15@16 cents for shoulders, 18@18½ cents for sides, and 19@23 cents for hams; —dry salted, 14@16 cents for shoulders, and 17 @18 cents for sides, as in quantity.——LARD—Market fairly supplied with Northern, and demand mainly for retail lots. Small sales from store at 15@21 cents ₱ lb, according to quality.——PORK—Northern is in moderate stock, and only a small business doing from store at quotations given in table.

SALT—Is in fair demand for small lots, and the market is moderately supplied. Sales are being made from store and wharf at $1 45@$1 50 for American, and $1 50@$1 55 ₱ sack for Liverpool ground.

SHINGLES—No demand for shipment, and market dull. Small boat loads are selling at $3@$3 50 for Common, and $4@$6 ₱ M for Contract.

TIMBER—Is without material change. The demand for mill purposes is limited, and the market is rather dull. Receipts meagre, and only small sales have taken place at figures given in table.

WOOD—Is in moderate receipt, and sells by the boat load at $2 50@$3 75 for pine, $2 75@$3 for ash, and $3 25@$3 50 ₱ cord for oak.

FREIGHTS—Market firm to coastwise ports, and prices are a shade higher. Vessels are scarce and wanted, and there is a fair quantity of produce awaiting shipment. See table for last prices paid.

Rates of Freight.

	Per Steamer.	Per Sailing Vessel.
TO NEW YORK.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	$0 00 @ $0 50	$ 00 @ $ 45
Tar "	0 00 @ 00 50	00 @ 45
Spirits Turpentine "	00 @ 1 00	00 @ 0 80
Rosin "	00 @ 0 50	00 @ 45
Cotton per lb	00 @ ¾	@ ¾
Cotton Goods per bale	0 00 @ 1 00	00 @ 75
Flaxseed per bush	00 @ 15	00 @ 15
Pea Nuts "	@ 10	00 @ 10
TO PHILADELPHIA.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Tar "	0 00 @ 50	0 00 @ 40
Spirits Turpentine "	0 00 @ 1 00	0 00 @ 80
Rosin "	0 00 @ 50	00 @ 40
Cotton per bale	@ 2 00	00 @ ¾
Cotton Goods per bale	0 00 @ 75	0 00 @ 0 75
Pea Nuts "	00 @ 10	00 @ 12
Lumber	00 00 @ 8 00	00 00 @ 6 00
TO BALTIMORE.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Tar "	00 0 @ 0 45	0 00 @ 0 40
Spirits Turpentine "	0 00 @ 90	00 @ 0 75
Rosin "	0 00 @ 45	0 00 @ 1 00
Cotton per bale	00 @ 2 00	00 @ ¾
Pea Nuts per bush	00 @ 10	00 @ 00
Lumber	00 @ 00	6 00 @ 6 50
TO BOSTON.		
Crude Turpentine per bbl.	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 65
Tar "	0 00 @ 0 00	@ 0 65
Spirits Turpentine "	0 00 @ 0 00	0 00 @ 1 00
Rosin "	0 00 @

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1870.

The Retribution of History.

History is the experience of nations. Her lessons should guide their course; but just as individuals are frequently heedless of the teachings of their own dearly-bought experience, so nations shut their eyes to the warnings of history until they have to mourn over their blindness in sackcloth and ashes.

Nations have no souls to be punished in the world to come, hence their punishment must come in this. For them the "mills of the Gods grind slowly," but retribution overtakes them sooner or later and chastises their national iniquities. "He that exalteth himself shall be abased." True of nations as of individuals.

It is interesting and instructive to study these retributions of history; and if those who have it in their power to decide of peace or war would ponder them more carefully, how they would shrink from drawing the sword for purposes of ambition.

Look at the downfall of the colossal empire of Charles V., embracing Austria, Germany, Spain, the Netherlands, Mexico, Peru, Naples, Sicily and the greater part of Italy, and the Spice Islands of the far East. As the gigantic statue of Nebuchadnezzar's vision was shattered by a little stone, so this huge empire received its first mortal blow from the despised burghers and fishermen of the Netherlands. What is Spain now and where the glories of the House of Austria?

Look at England, refusing in her pride to listen to the petition of her North American colonies, and thereby losing the magnificent empire of the West. Look at her, who once so arrogantly dictated to the world, now reduced to a second-rate power, whose voice is unheeded and unasked.

Then turn to that marquisate of Brandenburg—now the kingdom of Prussia. The first great impulse to its progress was given by Ferdinand the Great, and commenced with the spoliation of Silesia, as barefaced an act of robbery as was ever perpetrated by any nation, civilized or barbarous. From that day to this, Prussia has increased her territory by similar means. But see what terrible retribution came upon her in 1806, when, after Iena, her capital, and all her territory were utterly at the mercy of the conqueror. And Austria and Russia, her accomplices in that shameful crime—the partition of Poland—they, too, felt the hand of retribution when their armies, being defeated on the field, the one surrendering Vienna and the other destroying Moscow to avoid greater evils.

Now came the turn of France. When first aroused to arms for the defence of her territory and her liberties, her cause was that of justice and freedom; but when the soldiers of the Republic became the Prætorians of an Emperor, they subserved only the ambition of a despot. Then swift and fierce retribution came down upon her. Twice in two years the Cossacks of the Don, the Pandours of the Danube, watered their horses in the waters of the Seine, and her humiliation gave a memorable lesson to all the world.

Coming down to our own days, Russia, animated by ambition and the lust of conquest, threatens the conquest of Turkey. France and England, seeing their interest endangered, interfere, and by the destruction of Sebastopol, and of the Russian fleet sunk in its harbor, effectually bring down the Muscovite pride, and for a time check the course of Russian ambition.

Five years later comes the Italian war, in which unlucky Austria loses Lombardy; seven years afterwards comes the Sadowa campaign, in consequence of which she loses Venice and her last foothold in Italy, and finds herself excluded from Germany.

Now, let us look at the retribution which these nations see in the disasters of France.

England, deeply mortified by the contrasts between the British and French armies in the Crimea, is gloating over French defeats and sees in them a compensation for her humiliation.

Austria and Russia, both defeated by France, now find their revenge in the terrible misfortunes of the latter. Prussia is settling their scores of retribution with France; and, in her satisfaction at this result, Austria is willing to forget *for a time* the shame of Sadowa. Italy, too, kept out of her rightful Capital by the Imperial policy, does not regret overmuch the disasters which enable her to plant her tri-color upon the dome of St. Peter and the Castle of St. Angelo.

Prussia seems to have no obstacle in her career of success, but, although other nations may find a satisfaction in her humiliation of France, the day of retribution is coming for her, too, and at no distant time. Starting in 1866 upon a new career of aggression, she first kicked Austria out of the joint occupation of the Duchies which she took from Denmark, and appropriated them to herself. The next step was the seizure and annexation of Hanover by as barefaced a robbery as that of Silesia, and the defeat of Austria followed by the virtual subjugation and absorption of all Northern Germany, including her free cities. Then followed the secret and unceasing preparation for war with France who was known to be justly aggrieved by these territorial aggrandizements. These immense preparations, accompanied by the most complete system of espionage of the French territory, fortifications and military condition, prove better than any words from which side the aggression really came. Then, when everything was ready, followed the insult to the French Ambassador, dictated by Bismarck and carefully notified to all the diplomatic corps—an insult such as it was well known that the French people would never submit to, whether ready for war or not. Now came the King's proclamation announcing that he was making war only upon Napoleon and not upon France, which, in his kind-heartedness, he wanted only to deliver from the curse of a Bonaparte. Afterwards, when Napoleon is overthrown, Prussia forgets all these professions and her demands grow with her success until the transparent mask is raised and it is clear that the war is for conquest and the dismemberment of France. Desperate as is the condition of that country, every Frenchman should prefer to die, and let his whole country be destroyed, if need be, rather than see her dishonored by acceding to such conditions.

But, now, another retribution is looming on the distant horizon. Other nations are justly alarmed by the unscrupulous ambition of this new power, which threatens the independence of all her neighbors. Another coalition is forming to accomplish other retaliations. Russia is jealous of Prussian influence, and covets Prussia's Polish provinces. Then she wants revenge on England for Sebastopol, and will seek it in the East. Austria, who has just seen one of her late conquerors well beaten by Prussia, wants revenge for Sadowa and for Silesia, stolen from Maria Theresa. Italy wants Italian Tyrol; and thus a triple alliance is forming. Russia is massing a half million of men on the frontier of Prussian Poland, and a powerful army in Bessarabia for the conquest of Constantinople. Austria is arming actively, and Italy is calling out her reserves. Denmark will join in when she can do it safely to get revenge for the Duchies. Perhaps before a month rolls around Prussia, who is now swelling in the insolence of success, may find herself in her turn threatened with dismemberment. Ah, that the rulers of nations would learn at last from History that a wrong or an aggression, though successful to-day, is always avenged sooner or later! What a commentary upon the civilization and Christianity of the XIXth century, that those nations which claim to be the leaders of human progress should have for their chief object, aggression upon each other! The day has gone by when each petty baron, entrenched in his rocky tower and clothed in his panoply of mail, made it the occupation of his life to oppress and subjugate all that were weaker than himself. But what the barons of the Middle Ages have ceased to do, the Christian nations of this day are themselves doing, each keeping enormous armies in times of peace, each watching and spying for a weak point in some neighbor, so as to overthrow and conquer him, with or without cause. Truly Bismarck was not far wrong when he announced, in 1866, as the maxim of the age, "Might makes right."

Misrepresentations.

The fruit of the misrepresentations of the Raleigh *Standard* and other Republican papers published in this State, relative to the condition of affairs in North Carolina, has been more than once brought to our notice and the disagreeable duty is made to devolve upon us of assuring the people of the North that we are not a nation of cutthroats and robbers and that we do not loose the dogs on every stranger who may happen to pass the threshold of our lands.

A gentleman friend, whose wife is now on a visit to some relatives in Ohio, informed us a day or two since that, in a letter recently received from his lady, she had spoken of the suspicion and distrust with which many in the North now habitually regard us. She assured him that she had met with several parties who have been attracted by the reports of our genial climate and who had expressed a desire to emigrate to North Carolina, being deterred only by the statements of the outrages committed there and the consequent fear that their lives and property would not be safe with us.

In reply to the aspersions so industriously circulated abroad against our people, we assert that there is now no more peaceful State in the entire Union than is North Carolina; that she has been misrepresented and maligned by unprincipled men, and for party purposes, and by those who have used their high official positions to give sanctity to base falsehoods, knowing how utterly devoid of truth they were. The majority of these misrepresentations were made by the Governor of North Carolina, in official proclamations and in sensational articles published in his organ, the *Standard*, while others emanated from such men as Pool and Tourgee, the former a United States Senator and the latter a Judge of the Superior Court, over whom still hangs the not yet refuted charge that he was once a convict in a Northern penitentiary. In vain have the most eminent North Carolinians in the State—such as ex-Governor Bragg, ex-Governor Graham, ex-Governor Vance, Judge Battle and others sent forth their indignant denials; in vain have the press of the State taken individual instances and resolved many of the terrible Ku-Klux cases into some simple brawl between two neighbors;—our enemies have not only refused to correct their false assertions, but have gone on manufacturing new malignities and in an increased ratio. There has scarcely been a murder or a house burning or a personal affray occurring in this State during the past two years but has been exaggerated and ascribed to the agency of the mythical Ku-Klux. And their deviltry has not stopped here. Difficulties occurring in other States have more than once been located in North Carolina, and a few days since a correspondent of the New York *Herald* gives an extended account of the recent difficulties in Newberry district, South Carolina, and locates them in this State. This was done, of course, for the purpose of further prejudicing the State in the eyes of the people of the North.

To those who may have given a too ready credence to the falsehoods of Governor Holden and his organ and ready tools, we refer to a letter relative to alleged Ku-Klux outrages, written by Judge Tourgee and furnished for publication in the New York *Tribune* by Governor Holden, in which Tourgee's originally false figures had been altered and multiplied just ten fold. The *Tribune* denounces the fraud that has been perpetrated upon it and proves, most conclusively, that the letter entered Gov. Holden's hands a faithful copy of the orginal and left them garbled, as published in the *Tribune*.

Is not this evidence sufficient, in a court of law, to convict W. W. Holden, the Governor of the State of North Carolina, of falsehood and FORGERY? And would any sane man at the North, after the developments recently made regarding the garbling of Tourgee's letter,—and made, too, by the New York *Tribune*, the head centre and quintessence of Republicanism in the United States,—believe W. W. Holden upon his oath?

Fortunately, the Conservative party is once more in the ascendancy in this State, and they will soon give quiet, rest and peace to the country. Their objects will be economy and reform and a just administration of affairs. They will put down, and with a firm hand, all lawlessness, and will so execute the laws that good citizens will have no necessity to seek redress for wrongs of persons or property outside of the Courts.

We are not only glad to receive settlers from abroad, but will labor, steadily, to induce them to come. Many of our lands lie idle and awaiting the hand of the tiller, and to those who come to us as friends and neighbors, to live with us and be of us, our hearts and our doors are open. The only social ostracism in the South has been to those birds of passage who are here only so long as they can fatten upon the toil of our people, and who, without official pap, must either starve, steal, or stay off elsewhere in search of other victims. These are the men who extend *their* social courtesies to the negro; who walk with them, in the streets, arm in arm, sit at their boards, sleep in their houses; and with whom, for the sake of the votes they can give, it is always hail fellow, well met. At the same time they heartily despise the negro and swear, although he is not fit to hold an office, he is yet eminently qualified to vote for the aspiring carpet-bagger. It is the men of this class that we neither introduce to our families at home nor to our friends from abroad. To *bona fide* settlers, who come among us to live and add population and wealth, we have, and will continue to extend, the most cordial welcome. They will find us law-abiding, industrious and hospitable. To such inducements are offered, moral, social and material, unsurpassed by any country or section on the globe.

The Onslow Railroads.

We direct attention to our Onslow letter in relation to the proposed Railroad to that county. It will be found to present a full, plain and sensible statement of the present condition of that important question. We sincerely trust that those gentlemen who have heretofore interested themselves in this matter, will see to it that the vital interests of Wilmington, and we truly believe, of Onslow county, do not suffer from mere neglect. We are satisfied that a direct railroad to Onslow county from this city is not only possible, but with a little energy will be secured.

Our correspondent is mistaken in supposing the article upon the probable cost of a narrow gauge railroad, and their operation was not published in the Weekly JOURNAL. It appears in the number for July 15th last. We will republish it, however, with more information on the subject, and the comparative cost of the narrow and wide gauge railroads.

The people of Onslow may rest assured that the citizens of Wilmington are fully alive for a direct railroad connection with them, and we believe that the efforts to secure it will be limited only by their means. Live men are interested in the subject, and will succeed if possible.

Governor Worth's Administration.

We publish elsewhere a letter in regard to Governor WORTH'S administration. We willingly join with our correspondent in endorsing the honesty and economy of Governor WORTH'S conduct of the State Government. In many respects, when we consider the condition of North Carolina, the disruption of old systems, the utter demoralization of society, the general disorder in all things, which followed upon the close of the war, Governor WORTH'S administration was most successful, and will be remembered by the people of the State with respect and admiration.

In financial affairs, especially, is that administration remarkable. Governor WORTH was an able financier himself, of known integrity and proved capacity. He was ably assisted by the Treasurer, KEMP P. BATTLE, Esq., who made great reputation in the management of his department at a time when the poverty of the people and the extraordinary expenses of the government required ability, skill and industry in the Public Treasurer.

During Governor WORTH'S administration the expenses were reduced to the most economical figures, the taxes were proportionably light, and the public credit was maintained. The utmost confidence was felt in the capacity and integrity of the Governor and his Treasurer.

We assure our correspondent that the article complained of made no reflection upon the administration of Governor WORTH, but was a mere comparison, by total amounts, without regard to the objects for which the money was spent. We published during the late State canvass the circular prepared by the Conservative Committee giving a full and accurate comparison between the expenses of Governor WORTH'S and Governor HOLDEN'S administrations. This circular gave the expenditures of each, and its exposition does infinite credit to Governor WORTH and his Public Treasurer.

Royal Snobbishness.

When a contemptible snob, a base upstart or a fawning courtier overwhelms with attentions, obsequiousness and adulation the favorites of fortune, and the possessors of power, no one is astonished at it. When the fatal wheel turns and those who were on the topmost round are precipitated to the bottom by no fault of their own, the parvenu and the sycophant become suddenly unconscious of the very existence of those whom they worshipped in the days of their prosperity—and then again no one wonders, for all the world expects such conduct from such characters.

But, from those who have been born in high stations and are the representatives of noble and ancient lineage, the world expects a very different course—"*Noblesse oblige*," says the chivalrous French proverb; and when the great and powerful of the earth are guilty of contemptible acts, a double burden of shame attaches with justice to them.

For eighteen years Louis Napoleon was the firm friend and ally of England, through good and evil, and often against the inclinations of his countrymen. Not a cloud ever disturbed the *entente cordiale* between the two governments, and England as well as France reaped abundantly the advantages of this close alliance. Many a time the courtesies and festivities of the Tuilleries, St. Cloud and Compiegne, have been lavished upon various members of the royal family of England. In those prosperous days after the Crimean and Italian wars, Victoria did not disdain to rest her royal hand upon the Imperial arm, or to exchange amenities, far beyond the usual court etiquette, with the brilliant and fortunate Empress.

Well, disaster came upon this imperial family. One of those prodigious, almost miraculous, disasters which are enrolled at once and forever among the great dramas of history, fell upon the Empress Eugenie, surely without her fault. If she was blameless in her prosperity, she became admirable in her adversity. The care for the wounded, the alleviation of their sufferings, the anxieties for her country, her her husband and son, filled up all the thoughts of this noble wife and mother. Even the vilest of the Parisian rabble, when tearing down the imperial arms and showering execrations upon the Emperor, uttered no word against that pure and noble woman. Surely, if she deserved homage and courtesy in her prosperity, she deserved it ten-fold after passing so nobly through the furnace of adversity.

When this Imperial exile reached the shores of England she met with nothing but respect and reverence from the common people. What a noble and proud memory it would have been for the English nation if their Queen, true to the instincts of generosity and womanhood, had received her unfortunate sister with at least the same hospitality that the "upstart, usurper" Louis Napoleon, so royally extended to the fallen Queen of Spain, while declining to aid her cause. No State reasons opposed such a course. The whole nation, the whole world, would have applauded it as an example of true nobility of mind and heart, and not merely of name. Victoria, thus magnanimously associated with this historic woe, would have gained a new grace in the eyes of all mankind. But to her eternal disgrace, her conduct has, in this case, lacked the decency that would have been expected from the lowest plebeians; and it will be recorded that the snobbish Queen of England had a mind too narrow in its scope to recognize the majesty of such a misfortune. She "*totally ignores*" the presence of the Empress and her son within her dominions. While her people in London are carrying republican emblems in processions and demanding the recognition of the French Republic, she goes off to Scotland, and, like Gallio, cares for none of these things. Yet she should remember that more than one royal English exile received kingly hospitality from French monarchs, and the day may yet arrive when "Wales," dethroned by the *English Republic*, may deem himself too fortunate if not "ignored" by some other imperial Napoleon. Things more improbable have come to pass.

P. S.—Since the above was written the following dispatch has come over the cable:

"Queen Victoria, *yielding to public sentiment*, has written a letter of condolence to the Empress of the French."

How much more noble and more graceful, had this been done earlier and spontaneously!

The State Fair.

We publish this morning an invitation, from our Raleigh correspondent, who writes by authority, to all our people to visit Raleigh during the approaching Fair. We sincerely trust it will be generally accepted.

Particularly do we desire that our farmers will attend the Fair of the North Carolina Agricultural Society. Coming before that of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association, we want them to compare the results of the labors and enterprise of their Western and Central rivals with their own. We want them to mingle in friendly intercourse with the farmers of other sections and learn from each the value of their experience. These annual industrial festivals are the most hopeful signs of Southern agricultural reconstruction and of the ultimate wealth and power of the South.

CAPE FEAR AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION—LIFE MEMBERS.—The Association which held its First Fair last Fall under such favorable auspices, and will soon hold its Second Fair with even greater prospects of success, is compelled to make an appeal to our citizens for help. Its officers do not ask for contributions, but for investment and loans. They will give value received for all sums invested by our citizens.

The Association began without means and has depended upon the liberality of a portion of the people of Wilmington and upon the success of its inaugural Fair to improve its Grounds, and erect the substantial buildings thereon. Much work has been done, and everything is now almost ready for the approaching Fair, but the Executive Committee have contracted debts to enable them to accomplish what has been finished.

The Bonds of the Association, secured by mortgage upon the Grounds, are in the hands of the Treasurer, Colonel Wm. L. Smith, and our citizens can make no better investment than by taking one or more of these Bonds. It will enable the Association to increase its attractions, and add to the interest at its Annual Fairs.

A committee will soon call upon such of our citizens as have not become Life Members of the Cape Fear Agricultural Association to give them the opportunity to join. The free accession to the Grounds of the Life Member and his family, is a substantial remunerative return for this investment. The Association is greatly in need of money now, and their want can be relieved by our citizens purchasing Life Membership. We give below such of them as are already Life Members, and hope, in our next publication before the Fair, that we can add greatly to this list. At least no effort will be spared upon the part of the Committee.

The following is a full list of Life Members: S. L. Fremont, G. W. Williams, D. R. Murchison, A. B. Shepperson, H. C. Brock, H. Webb, R. H. Cowan, E. E. Burruss, Lemuel Bannister, D. S. Cowan, J. C. Kenyon, D. A. Smith, A. J. DeRosset, W. L. DeRosset, A. L. DeRosset, Graham Daves, D. G. Worth, Mrs. H. C. Daniel, B. G. Worth, F. W. Kerchner, James Dawson, John Dawson, Robert Henning, George Teel, J. R. Davis, A. Adrian, H. Vollers, Sol. Bear, Samuel Bear, Marcus Bear, J. H. Chadbourn, Geo. Chadbourn, L. A. Hart, J. C. Bailey, Edward Kidder, Geo. W. Kidder, Gilbert P. Kidder, W. H. Willard, A. A. Williard, Jas. A. Williard, Geo. Harriss, W. W. Harriss, A. J. Howell, J. W. Atkinson, G. Z. French, J. A. Clifford, A. H. Neff, A. D. Brown, B. F. Mitchell, W. T. Huggins, J. C. Heyer, S. R. Birdsey, A. T. Robinson, M. Cronly, Geo. R. French, Wm. A French, D. Aaron, Fred. Rheinstein, J. A. Engelhard, A. L. Price, W. H. Bernard, Alex. Sprunt, Jno. W. Hinson, S. W. Vick, C. P. Mebane, H. M. Barry, R. P. Barry, S. M. West, Geo. A. Peck, H. B. Short, J. H. Anderson, A. H. VanBokkelen, P. Heinsberger, Geo. Honnet, M. J. Dengelhoef, John Cowan, H. H. Munson, C. Tienken, John D. Love, E. D. Hall, Donald MacRae, S. S. Satchwell, M. P. Taylor, W. R. Empie, J. W. Schenck, Jr., W. A. Cumming, W. T. Walters, of Baltimore, B. F. Newcomer, of Baltimore, J. G. Burr, A. B. Burr, N. Jacobi, Thos. C. Lewis, C. M. Stedman, J. A. Byrne, T. J. Southerland, C. D. Myers, A. David, S. H. Fishblate, O. G. Parsley, Jr., E. Murray, W. H. McRary, A. D. Cazaux, Jacob Lyon, Eduard Peschau, Henry Nutt, J. K. Brown, H. H. Robinson, Robt. Ransom, Jno. J. Hedrick, William MacRae, Wm. A. Wright, Richard Bradley, of Savannah, William L. Smith, J. C. Abbott, Thos. H. Wright, Josh. T. James, Thos. Monk, Wm. A. Faison, of Sampson.

THE LAST GUN FIRED.—The following extract is from the pen of "Tuscarora," a correspondent of the Fayetteville *Eagle*, now travelling in Virginia. The author has misunderstood us if he supposes that we have ascribed to him any willful intention, or desire, to misrepresent our mutual State; wished to be understood as saying that he had been imposed upon in the statement made to him by his Virginia guide. As we are aware of the real identity of "Tuscarora," we willingly add our testimony to his labor for the vindication of our State, on more than one occasion:

Whilst in Virginia I chanced one day to see an extract relative to my letter about Appomattox Court House, copied into a Virginia paper. As no credit was given I did not know to whom I was indebted for the strictures. Since I returned to this State I have seen your paper, and learn that the Wilmington *Journal* is the paper that undertakes to convict me of several errors, especially of one referring to the last gun fired at Appomattox. I expressly stated in my letter that young Hix (son of Captain Hix, the hotel keeper at the Court House,) and who was "my *guide* in my explorations around Appomattox Court House," pointed out to me a knoll "where the last soldier in gray fell," and a house "near this spot," "occupying an elevated position," where "Capt. Marmaduke Johnson, of Richmond, Va., fired the last shot at the Yankee line before the surrender was made." If in this statement there is error, it is not mine, but "my guide's," the young "Confederate cavalryman." I relied entirely upon him for information. I was not one of the immortal few who stood around the great Confederate leader on that sad, sad day, and know nothing, but little, concerning the surrender beyond what I saw and heard on the occasion of my late visit. I am too devoted a North Carolinian to wantonly do ought to detract from the well earned laurels of any native son, and if Capt. Flanner or any one else, fired the last gun, I am clearly in favor of awarding whatever honor there may be in it to him, or to whomsoever it is due. With one remark, I leave the subject. Your correspondent has written more columns in newspapers in vindication of North Carolina soldiery and in demanding even handed justice at the hands of all, than any person in the State. Besides numerous articles published in the N. C. papers, I published several articles in the Virginia papers during the war, correcting errors into which they had fallen. I hold myself bound now by the highest considerations of attachment and duty to employ my pen whenever the occasion demands it, in behalf of the brave men who illustrated the heroism of the State on so many sanguinary battle fields and shed such undying glory upon the name of North Carolina.

Governor Worth's Administration.

Editors Wilmington Journal:—Some time ago I noticed in your paper a remark that Gov. Worth's administration spent more money than was common in old times, although far less than by Gov. Holden's administration. I beg leave to correct the first statement.

The total expenses of 1866-7 were $246,000, it is true, but from this should be deducted various items which were *extraordinary* and in no wise to be considered as part of the regular epenses of operating the State government. For example, the General Assembly ordered artificial legs and arms, or their value, to be furnished to disabled soldiers, making, in 1866-7, $62,729; $2,500 were appropriated to burying deceased soldiers in appropriate cemeteries. Also the Insane Asylum called for a larger appropriation than ordinarily, because many persons lost their minds in consequence of the terrible trials of the war and hence the number of patients were increased.

But the other expenses of Gov. Worth's administration were not, as a general rule, greater than before the late war. For example the Comptroller had only $1,500 and *no Clerk*. The Treasurer had only $2,000 in greenbacks, the same that Mr. Courts, former Treasurer, had in gold. The other salaries were not more at a gold standard than they were prior to 1861, some of them the same.

The apparent increase in general expenses *was only for charitable purposes* rendered necessary by a terrible war.

I know you were one of Gov. Worth's most staunch supporters and friends. He was one of the best and purest men I ever knew. For fear your observation as to the expenses of his administration may lead any one of your most careless readers to think that he did not conduct the affairs of the State with the same careful economy and honesty that he always, during an honored life, conducted his own affairs, I ask you to publish this.

Yours truly,

B.

The Mountain of Dead Bodies in the Quarries of Jaumont, Near Metz.

TRANSLATED BY THE REV. F. A. RUN

For the Augusta Chronicle and Sentinel from the Gaulois (Paris Paper.)

Until now we have no details of the engagement of Jaumont. We extract the following terrible narrative from a letter addressed by a young soldier to his brother.

"Yes, my dear Louis, the Major said, I have had a terrible shock. May Heaven preserve me from ever witnessing a spectacle similar to that of the quarries of Jaumont, for I am very certain that I would loose my senses. Even to this time my nerves are still trembling, which alters my writing, and when I close my eyes I see again this fearful torrent of human beings falling over the precipice.

The battle of Jaumont will remain in history as one of the most terrific acts of war, and however terrible the imagination may describe it, it will never attain that degree of horror experienced by those who were spectators. Would you believe that after the blow was over, we remained dumb, breathing with fright and even weeping before this horrible mountain of dead bodies.

Knowest thou to what cause we attribute in our corps, this unheard of drama.—They say it is the vengeance of four peasant, ruined and burned out by the Prussians. In order to avenge themselves, these men, knowing well the country, made themselves the guide of the enemy, and had conducted them to a position that the Prussians imagined impregnable, not doubting the wonderful trap into which they were drawn.

Thou wilt judge of it.

The stone quarries at Jaumont, from which at first stones were taken from the top, form an immense and deep excavation, the walls of which a attain height of from seven to eight stories. It is at the summit of one of those pointed walls that the Prussians had themselves strongly established, very certain that they would not be surprised from the rear.

Of the four peasants who lead them into this place one made his escape to inform us of the terrible means used to annihilate the entire corps.

And this plan was infallible.

At first worked from the top, the quarry has been slowly excavated in one of its sides by long subterranean galleries with many stories, one above the other, and which were maintained by supporting pillars. One side, I repeat again, had been thus excavated, and it is on this ground, sustained by these pillars, that our peasants had established the Prussians during the night. The obscurity at first, and afterwards the high elevation, prevented them from having any knowledge of these galleries, which were hollow, on the top of which they had entrenched themselves.

At daybreak Bazaine attacked them from the front, and they fought, full of confidence, that they could not be taken from the rear. But at the height of the combat, Canrobert, who had flanked the quarries, planted cannon on the other side of the precipice in order to fire on the pillars which supported the galleries. An hour after a sudden and immense crumbling, in one enormous block, took place under the feet of the Prussians, and precipitated them into the chasm. O, my dear Louis, should I live one hundred years yet, I shall always hear the horrible cry uttered by the entire corps in feeling the ground giving way under them. Imagine to thyself 20,000 cries confounding themselves into a single sound of indescribable despair coming up from these men when conscious of the instant death approaching.

It was like one human voice, but powerful as possible, vibrating with that terrible anguish of a last and doleful appeal for aid and a frightful adieu to life, but of very short duration, for the human avalanche immediately commenced, and men, horses, cannon, all, are hurled pell mell into the chasm in one enormous mass, which crushes itself under its own terrible weight.

At the same time that this crumbling took place, Bazaine drove the Prussian corps before him with such irresistible fury that a half regiment of French who could not restrain their *elan* were also precipitated in the abyss.

The drama lasted ten minutes. At this moment the national character was immediately elevated. Instead of exclamations of ferocious joy, we remain quiet, terrified by this last and mournful cry which still rung in our ears; and tears flowed from our eyes, which remained fixed on this mass yet moving in the spasms of a terrible agony.

This heap of bodies, from which protruded arms, busts and heads of men, legs of horses, cannons, broken caissons, represented to us a living mountain, the height of which settled little by little by its own weight, ended by filling two-thirds of the precipice which had received it.

The noise of the combat immediately ceased.

All, with heavy hearts, were silent, listening to the twenty thousand moans issuing from this mass, and dying away as the mass became more compact.

Our victory gave us fear.

I am ignorant of what passed afterwards, for I fainted, and I am now awake in the ambulance after a long attack of delirium which had seized me.

To remove these thousands of heaped corpses for interment was impossible, nor did time permit the raising of these bruised bodies. We had at first thought of burning them by inundating in petroleum, but we gave up that idea. The Prussians then hired Belgians, at ten francs per day, to cover with sand this mountain of human beings, from which for four days terrible cries came out. In the place of earth they employed sand, because it fills up the empty spaces in the mass, and, rising little by little, it finishes by covering the frightful hecatomb caused by four peasants who desired to avenge their outraged wives and their burned homes.

They say even, that one of these false guides, who had succeeded in escaping in order to forewarn us, had rejoined the Prussians, in order to enjoy, at the price of his life, the pleasure of this terrible vengeance.

Poor peasants, who a month since have seen life so calm! They are there, all four, sleeping their last sleep under the bodies of 20,000 Prussians, for which their patriotic hatred prepared the death!

JOE TREZEL.

A Card from Hon. C. Vallandingham.

Under date of Dayton, Ohio, September 27, Mr. Vallandingham corrects a misstatement in the following emphatic style:

In the debate on Saturday last at Franklin between Messrs. Campbell and Schenck the latter as reported by the Cincinnati Gazette and the Dayton Journal, said:—"At the North the leader of the Democratic party, Vallandingham, said that we should only go South over his dead body." In so stating, Robert C. Schenck uttered a wanton and deliberate lie, and he knew it to be such when he uttered it. On the 20th of August, 1861, nine years ago, and when it was first published, I pronounced it a falsehood in a card to the Dayton paper, saying of it that it was a speech of intense stupidity which I never at any time, in any place, or in any shape or form uttered in my life.

C. VALLANDINGHAM.

Macon cotton buyers are complaining of m[illegible] cotton received at that point.

Correspondence of the Journal.
The State Agricultural Fair.

RALEIGH, Sept. 30, 1870.

Dear Journal: A refreshing rain last night, after a protracted "dry spell," makes every one hereabouts look and feel brighter this morning. I trust that the blessing may have extended to other points, where it is needed.

Our city is unusually quiet at present. I mean that it is free from any of those excitements which, more or less, for the past twelve months have agitated the surface or stirred the depths of affairs. In one sense it is lively enough. Our people generally are busy in making thorough and active preparations for the approaching STATE FAIR, which promises to be the most successful and numerously attended yet held.

We hope to see a full representation of the people from your section of the State. A visit here, I am sure, will but increase their inclination to attend the Fair in your goodly city in November.

The officers of the State Agricultural Society, particularly the able President, Mr. Battle, and the efficient Secretary, Mr. Litchford, are laboring with great assiduity and energy to get everything in full readiness for a grand time week after next. (The Fair, you will remember, commences on Tuesday, the 18th of October.) The grounds and buildings are in excellent order, and many new conveniences are being devised and perfected. The indications are that there will be a magnificent display of objects of exhibition. This likelihood is greatly enhanced from the fact that handsome *special* premiums, in addition to those proposed by the Society, have been offered by enterprising parties on many articles, rendering successful competition profitable as well as meritorious. The extent to which this is being carried augur well, not only for the public spirit which is abroad, but for the general waking-up among our business men to the importance of advertising, a happy omen for the press.

Perhaps the most attractive and novel sights that we shall have, will be the Road Locomotive and Agricultural Traction Engine, from Rochester, England—one of which machines the agent in this country designs exhibiting, having notified the officers of the Association to that effect.—This is one of the most marvellous of the inventions of this progressive age, and is destined to supersede, to a great degree, the old methods of ordinary road locomotion and of agricultural operation. It will be worth a visit of several hundred miles to see this wonder, striding up hill and down dale, through streets and around corners, "like a thing of life."

The schedule of railroad rates for the occasion is most liberal. A visit to the Capital of the State, during the four days of the Fair, will cost a "mere song."

Then, Messrs. Editors, tell your good people to come up to our Annual Industrial and Social Festival. Good sight-seeing, good trotting, good cheer and good feeling await them. The "*good feeling*" is temptation enough—good feeling at the onward bounds of our State to material prosperity, and gloriously good feeling in the exchange of congratulations over the fact that North Carolina—God bless her!—is redeemed from the low villainy, hate and corruption, which at one time threatened to engulf her!

Yours, WAKE.

Death of Ex-Governor Packer.

A dispatch from Williamsport, Pa., has announced the death of the Hon. William F. Packer, fourteenth Governor of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, during the period extending from 1858 to 1861. He had in his time been a most active and influential leader of the Democratic party in that State, and was a shrewd and successful manager. He had been a member of the Legislature, Speaker of the lower House, State Senator, canal commissioner, auditor general for two terms, and finally Governor. He was a prominent member of the order of Odd-Fellows, and at one time Grand Master of the State. He died at the age of sixty-four years, and had spent nearly forty years in public life in Pennsylvania. No man labored more earnestly than the deceased to build up and promote the great railroad system of the State. He was a gentleman of great wealth and gave large sums of money to sustain educational and religious institutions.

The Chances and Changes of Politics.

General Schenck, radical, and L. D. Campbell, democrat, both old whigs, are stumping the 31 Ohio district together.—At Franklin, Ohio, in which village both candidates were born, Schenck sixty-one years since, and Campbell a little later, Mr. Campbell said: "I believe the last time we met was at the breaking up of the academy at which we both had been taught the branches, not only of an English education, but to some extent the Latin and Greek, when he was sent to the Miami University, there to complete his education. It was a sad day to me, because of the separation from one of my earliest friends, and for the reason that because of the poverty of my parents I could not go there to finish my education, too."

THE *Standard* publishes a highly colored account of "outrages committed in North Carolina, during the last eighteen months, by the Ku Klux." We notice that it falls a few short of the letter written by Tourgee, edited by Holden, and published by Greeley. The census takers in the State could derive great assistance from a close study of the *Standard*. The statistics of crime are told there with a facility bordering upon the marvellous. When North Carolina can't furnish an item, some other place, Newberry, S. C., for instance, can (vide a late correspondence of the N. Y. *Herald*.) It is rumored that the man who edits the Ku Klux department of the *Standard* is fed regularly on green codfish and peeled onions, which is the only diet that will enable him to stand the severe pressure upon his cerebrum and cerebellum.

Mail Lettings in the Southern States.

The contract office of the Postoffice Department is now engaged in getting up the classified list of mail routes in the Southern division preparatory to advertising for proposals for carrying the mails in that section for four years from July 1, 1871. In addition to the rates embraced in former lettings there are some eight hundred miscellaneous routes created by the act of Congress which will be let at the same time, the period for which they are let corresponding with the unexpired term of the division in which they are located. The States embraced in the coming lettings are West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. There are some twenty-two hundred routes in the above States and about eight hundred miscellaneous routes under the acts above mentioned, making the letting a large and important one.—*National Republican.*

The World says: "Having successfully invaded all branches, women now want to take the stump."